

DAILY REPORT

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NODONG SINMUN DENOUNCES LANCE MISSILE DEPLOYMENT

SK190104 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2149 GMT 15 Nov 86

[NODONG SINMUN 16 November commentary: "An Undisguised Attempt for Nuclear War"]

[Text] On 14 November, the U.S. Department of Defense and South Korean puppet clique announced that a battery of Lance missiles will be deployed in South Korea in a few months' time to support combat on the ground. The battery of Lance missiles reportedly will be assigned to the 8th U.S. Army occupying South Korea and will be deployed in areas controlled by the 2d U.S. Division whichu has its nest in the frontline areas.

The U.S. imperialist military dictators are now babbling that the deployment of the Lance missile battery in South Korea will be the first such deployment outside the continental United States and European NATO member states. They also are advertising that the Lance missiles, mobile strategic ground-to-ground equipppped with a guiding system, are weapons of mass destruction capable of carrying nuclear (?warheads) and chemical (?warheads) including neutron bombs, also known as the devil's weapon, and are a weapons system that is very effective tactically in the terrain of the Korean peninsula. This clearly shows how indiscreetly the U.S. imperialists are maneuvering to provoke a nuclear war on the Korean peninsula.

The U.S. imperialist aggressor's attempt to ship the Lance missiles into South Korea poses a grave threat to peace on the Korean peninsula, in Asia, and the world. It is also a new challenge to the Korean people and the world's peace-loving people.

The U.S. imperialists are prattling about the decision to deploy the Lance missiles in South Korea, calling it a countermeasure taken in a timely manner against the North's military buildup and deplyoment of military forces in forward areas. A fellow holding the title of officer in charge of public relations affairs at the 8th U.S. Army Command also spoke to the same effect on 14 November. Countermeasure and military balance are the preposterous excuses the U.S. imperialist aggressors have used whenever they accelerated the military buildup and war preparations in South Korea.

Since the beginning of this year alone, we have put forward many peace proposals, including a halt to military exercises, convocation of a meeting between military authorities, and turning the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone. Recently, we have taken an epochal peace measure of detaching approximately 150,000 People's Army soldiers from the frontlines and guard posts and sending them off to the great socialist construction. If the U.S. imperialists have intentions that correspond to this, they should accept our proposal for talks between military authorities as a matter of course and should have done such things as halting the military buildup and war exercise commotions in the first place.

However, not only have the U.S. imperialists refused to accept our peace proposals whenever they were offered, but they have also continued to launch war exercises and build up military forces, and this time they have responded with the introduction into South Korea of new, dangerous equipment capable of firing nuclear (?warheads).

It is not because of the military balance or countermeasures that the U.S. imperialists have decided to ship the Lance missiles into South Korea. The decision is a premeditated scheme to build up the military to prepare for a nuclear war of northward invasion.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets did not try to hide the fact that the decision to deploy the Lance missiles this time is in keeping with the decision reached at the 18th U.S.-South Korea annual security consultative meeting held last April, a decision to reinforce the fighting power of the U.S. troops occupying South Korea. A fellow identifying himself as a member of a U.S. Institute for Political Affairs Studies specializing in South Korean affairs went so far as to suggest that the United States should further strengthen U.S. military assistance to South Korea instead of being content with the deployment of Lance missiles.

The U.S. imperialists are now about to provoke a nuclear war on the Korean peninsula. Not only have the U.S. imperialists deployed approximately 1,000 nuclear weapons, but they are also accelerating the construction of new underground nuclear storehouses in a bid to bring more nuclear weapons into South Korea. They also keep a quick nuclear reaction unit on around the clock alert so as to be able to drop nuclear bombs at any given moment. The U.S. imperialists have even had the puppets take the measure of producing nuclear fuel on the spot in South Korea, and are earnestly accelerating nuclear war exercises in South Korea.

As for the Lance missiles which the U.S. imperialist troops of aggression plan to deploy in South Korea for a real war, they have already tested the firing of these missiles since the "Team Spirit" war exercise in 1978.

The U.S. imperialists' decision to deploy the Lance missiles in the frontline areas along the Military Demarcation Line only demonstrates that the nuclear craziness of the warmaniacs has reached a dangerous point. What is more abominable is that the Chon Tu-hwan ring is babbling about a warning to the North in connection with the announcement of the deployment of Lance missiles in South Korea. This is a trick which can be played only by war servants who pull the U.S. imperialists' chariot of nuclear war.

We are watching the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the South Korean puppet clique who are advancing on the road of a reckless nuclear war with a high degree of vigilance. The criminal maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists who are bent on plunging our people and the world's people into the holocaust of a nuclear war will never escape the denunciation and rejection of the world's peace-loving people.

AMBASSADOR LILLEY'S STATEMENTS DENOUNCED

SI190422 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0000 GMT 18 Nov 86

[NODONG SINMUN 18 November commentary: "A Colonial Ruler's Brigandish Sophistry"]

[Text] A fellow by the name of James Lilley, the new U.S. ambassador to South Korea, flew into Seoul on 14 November. In a so-called arrival statement read at Kimpo airport, he described quite impudently the history of U.S. aggression of Korea, a period of more than 100 years, as a history of ties, and said that he will meet all challenges in order to carry out the U.S. commitment to the defense of security, stability, democracy, and freedom in South Korea.

No sooner had he been appointed as U.S. ambassador to Seoul, prior to his slinking into South Korea, than he said that security is the highest priority consideration in South Korea and that democracy comes next.

It is unquestionably clear which security and democracy, the first things he babbled about when he arrived in Seoul, he was talking about. It is widely known that the U.S. imperialists, who illegally occupied South Korea, have turned it into a colony, military base, and a nuclear forward base for the invasion of the continent, and that they have actually been portraying their occupation of South Korea as something they had to do for peace and stability on the Korean peninsula in a reverse, brigandish logic, while advertising it as an act of protecting South Korea from somebody else's threat.

It is nothing but a brigandish sophistry of the aggressors for those who sit on somebody else's land tens of thousands of li away from their own country for over 40 years while whetting swords of aggression and beating war drums, to noisily clamor about peace, stability, and protecting somebody else.

The so-called stability Lilley talks about means the stability needed to maintain the right to continue colonial domination in South Korea. The security he talks about is nothing but the security to protect the fascist military regime, a faithful instrument for the execution of the U.S. policy of aggression and war.

It is no secret that the game of changing U.S. imperialist ambassadors to South Korea has hitherto been played as part of final-hour tactics to bring a crisis facing the colonial rule under control whenever it became intensified.

The contradiction that pits a group made up of the people of all walks of life, including workers, peasants, youths, and students, against another consisting of the U.S. imperialists and their running dog clique is becoming more acute in South Korea with each passing day. The fascist Chon Tu-hwan military regime, an instrument for the colonial domination of the U.S. imperialists, faces a crisis, the biggest ever since he came to power.

The suppressive situation developing now in South Korea is more serious than that developed in the final days of the former Yusin dictatorial rule and South Korea is virtually under the rule of martial law.

Lilley's saying that he will carry out the U.S. commitment to the defense of democracy and freedom means that he will do whatever is necessary to maintain the colonial military rule which quakes in South Korea.

When named U.S. ambassador in Seoul, Lilley uttered meaningful remarks such as: My prior activity will reveal what activity I will conduct in the future. The activity he has conducted to date is well known. Lilley is an old, flagrant intelligence agent who has served in the U.S. Departments of Defense and State as an adviser and deputy assistant secretary in charge of East Asian affairs. He has spent 27 years for the U.S. CIA, which considers machinations and murder as its chief mission, working as a specialist in intelligence and machinations against Asian countries. When the great massacre took place in May 1980 that submerged Kwangju in a sea of blood, Lilley was in charge of the U.S. CIA office in Seoul. What Lilley will do in South Korea will involve intelligence activities and machinations designed to bring a crisis facing the colonial rule in South Korea under control.

It is not accidental that foreign news reports link the moving of the U.S. Embassy from downtown Seoul to the outskirts and replacing the U.S. ambassador and director of U.S. CIA branch in Seoul with high-ranking persons involved in intelligence and machinations to a crisis facing the colonial rule -- an outcome of the surging advance of the anti-U.S. struggle.

However, the U.S. imperialists will not be able to keep the crumbling colonial ruling system functioning merely by moving the embassy to some other place and replacing the ambassador. Lilley will also find it impossible to sleep soundly in South Korea as his predecessors have found.

The students who staged a joint demonstration struggle on the campus of Konguk University in Seoul on 28 October burned Lilley in effigy, along with Reagan and Nakasone, and shouted slogans calling for the expulsion of the U.S. imperialist troops.

If the U.S. imperialists attempt to continue aggression against and intervention in the internal affairs of South Korea, ignoring this burning will of the South Korean youths, students, and people, they will be engulfed in the flames of a greater anti-U.S. resistance struggle for national salvation and eventually will be driven out.

MPR'S JAMBYN BATMONH CONTINUES VISIT TO DPRK

Wreath Laying Ceremonies

SK190438 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1100 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Excerpt] The MPR party-state delegation led by Comrade Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural, on an official goodwill visit to our country, laid wreaths at the Revolutionary Martyrs Cemetery on Mt Taesong, the Liberation Tower, and the Friendship Tower on the afternoon of 18 November. Participating in the wreath-laying ceremonies were Comrade Jambyn Batmonh, his wife, members of the delegation, MPR Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to our country P. Urjinlhundeb, and other suite members.

Participating in the wreath-laying ceremonies were Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice president, and his wife; Comrade Kim Hwan, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee; Kwon Min-chun, director of a department of the WPK Central Committee; Kim Yong-sop, vice foreign minister; An Pong-ki, deputy chairman of the State Planning Commission; Paek Hak-yun, standing deputy chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee; Pak Kyu-hong, deputy chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee; and Kim Taek-yol, our country's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the MPR.

Standing at the Revolutionary Martyrs Cemetery on Mt Taesong, the Liberation Tower, and the Friendship Tower were honor guards of the KPA. [passage omitted]

Kim Il-song Arranges Banquet

SK190447 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Excerpts] The great leader, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK, arranged a grand banquet in honor of the MPR party-state delegation led by Comrade Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural, on an official goodwill visit to our country, at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall on the evening of 18 November.

When the great leader of our party and people Comrade Kim Il-song accompanied by his wife appeared in the banquet hall together with Comrade Jambyn Batmonh and his wife amid the playing of welcome music, all of those who were participating in the banquet warmly welcomed them with thunderous applause. National anthems of our country and the MPR were played at the banquet. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song spoke. Comrade Jambyn Batmonh spoke next. [passage omitted]

Participating in the banquet were Comrades Yim Chun-chu and Yi Chong-ok, members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice presidents; Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, vice premier of the State Administration Council, and foreign minister; Comrade Kim Hwan, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee; Comrade O Kuk-yol, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and chief of the KPA general staff; Comrades Hong Song-nam and Kim Pok-sin, alternate members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice premiers of the State Administration Council; and Comrade Kang Hui-won, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, responsible secretary of the Pyongyang municipal party, and chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee; members and alternate members of the party Central Committee from the City of Pyongyang; chairmen and directors of departments at the State Administration Council; responsible functionaries of the central organizations and working organizations; KPA generals and officers; responsible functionaries of the science, education, and culture and art sectors; and Kim Taek-yol, our country's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the MPR. The banquet progressed in a warm atmosphere overflowing with friendliness from beginning to end.

Kim Il-song's Speech

SK190418 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] Comrade Kim Il-song general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, today arranged a grand banquet in honor of the party and state delegation of the Mongolian People's Republic led by Comrade Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the presidium of the Great People's Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic, and made a speech.

Comrade Kim Il-song said:

Respected Comrade Jambyn Batmonh, Mongolian guests, comrades, and friends: Today, when Pyongyang citizens warmly welcome the good-will envoy of the Mongolian people, is a very important day in the development of relations between Korea and Mongolia. I am very glad to share this meeting together with the MPR party and state delegation led by Comrade Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural of the MPR, and warmly welcome you in the name of our party Central Committee, the government of our republic, the Korean people, and my own.

Today Pyongyang citizens warmly welcomed the goodwill envoy of the Mongolian people. This is a very important day in the development of the relations between Korea and Mongolia.

Esteemed Comrade Jambyn Batmonh, this is the first time you visit our country as head of the Mongolian party and state.

Although this is our first meeting, I feel as if I were seeing an intimate, old friend of mine. That is because the peoples of our two countries have been fighting shoulder to shoulder with each other on the common front against imperialism for a long time, and because they have been supporting and cooperating closely with each other in the struggle to achieve the common objective of building socialism.

Both Korea and Mongolia are socialist countries in Asia, and the peoples of the two countries have long since been developing the relations of friendship and cooperation on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The fraternal Mongolian people will soon greet the 62d anniversary of the founding of the Mongolian People's Republic. During the period of more than 60 years since the establishment of the Mongolian People's Republic after the victory of the people's revolution a great social change has taken place in Mongolia. Under the leadership of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, the Mongolian people established a new socialist system and have continued to develop the socialist economy and culture. They have thus changed the land of prevailing feudal backwardness and poverty into a socialist agricultural-industrial country. This is a great stride that has been made in the many years of their arduous struggle to defeat the manoeuvres of the counter-revolutionary forces at home and abroad and to overcome extreme socio-economic backwardness resulting from the peculiarity of historical processes and unfavourable natural and geographical conditions.

Our people rejoice over the fact that the Mongolian people have succeeded in realizing a flowering socialism on the soil of Mongolia by carrying out the complicated and difficult task of transition to socialism directly from a feudal society.

The 19th congress of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party held last May opened a bright prospect of accelerating the nation's socio-economic development, strengthening the material and technical foundations of socialism, increasing the welfare of the people, and changing the country into a socialist industrial-agricultural state.

We wish from the bottom of our hearts that, united closely behind the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party headed by esteemed Comrade Jambyn Batmonh, the Mongolian people will achieve a greater success in their future struggle for carrying out the decisions of the 15th party congress and for socialism and communism.

Today socialism is triumphing worldwide and growing strength steadily. In Korea it is also advancing vigorously on the road of victory.

Under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea our people are working hard to hasten the compete victory of socialism in the northern half of the Republic and reunify their country independently and peacefully, under the banner of the ideological, technical, and cultural revolutions.

The successes made by the Korean and the Mongolian people in building socialism are a contribution to consolidating the position of socialism in Asia and the rest of the world and to extending its influence.

By nature, socialism requires peace.

The party and government of Mongolia are opposed to the policy of imperialists for aggression and war, and working hard to preserve peace and security in Asia and the Pacific region and make Asia a zone of peace, good neighbors and cooperation.

We support this effort of yours.

Proceeding from their important duty to the nation and with a noble sense of responsibility for the cause of peace in Asia and the rest of the world our party and the government of our republic are opposed to the policy of the U.S. imperialists for aggression and nuclear war, and are making every effort to ease the tension on the Korean peninsula and settle the question of Korea's reunification independently and peacefully.

In order to maintain peace in Korea and settle the question of Korea's reunification in a peaceful way, we must compel the U.S. troops and nuclear weapons to withdraw from South Korea and convert the Korean peninsula into a nuclear free, peace zone.

The peace-loving foreign policy and the proposal for the reunification of the country of our party and the government of the republic are receiving active support and sympathy from socialist countries and the peace-loving people of the world.

The party, the government and people of Mongolia gave moral and material aid to our people in the arduous years of the Fatherland Liberation War and postwar reconstruction and are still giving them strong support and encouragement in their struggle to build socialism and reunify their country.

For this I would like to express my deep thanks to the party, government and people of Mongolia.

Peace can be preserved and consolidated only when the socialist countries, the international communist movement, the non-aligned movement and all the other peace forces throughout the world fight resolutely against imperialism and war and for peace in firm unity with each other.

As in the past, so also in the future, our people will fight shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal Mongolian people against imperialism in order to win the sacred cause of peace, socialism and communism.

Respected Comrade Jambyn Batmonh, your visit to our country will mark a new milestone in promoting our intimate comradeship and fraternal friendship and in developing the friendly and cooperative relations between our two parties, two countries, and two peoples onto a higher stage.

Trusting that your visit to our country will bring forth excellent fruition, I propose a toast, in this place overflowing with peace and happiness, to the eternal friendship and unity between the peoples of Korea and Mongolia, to the strengthening and developing of the MPRP, to the prosperity of the MPR, to the unity and cohesion of socialist countries and the international communist movement, to peace of Asia and the world, to the long life and good health of the respected Comrade Jambyn Batmonh, to the health of the Mongolian guests, and to the health of all the comrades and friends who are present here.

Batmonh's Speech

SK190640 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text of speech by Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural of the MPR, at a banquet hosted by Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK, held in Pyongyang on 18 November -- read by announcer]

[Text] Respected Comrade Kim Il-song, respected leading cadre comrades of the WPK and DPRK government, and dear comrades: We are truly glad that Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK, kindly invited us so that we could visit your beautiful country. In the name of our party and state delegation and in my own, I express our wholehearted gratitude once again to you, the respected Comrade Kim Il-song, the leading cadre comrades of the party and state of the DPRK, and the people of Pyongyang for your warm and kind hospitality to us and high respect for the Mongolian people. I also convey the warmest greetings and good wishes of the socialist Mongolian communists and workers to the WPK, the DPRK Government, and the fraternal Korean people.

We attach great importance to our visit to the DPRK and to our meeting and talks with Korean comrades. Conversations and talks to be held between Comrade Kim Il-song, the outstanding leader of the Korean people, preeminent activist of the international communist and working-class movements and indomitable anti-imperialist fighter, and us will undoubtedly contribute to bringing Mongolian-Korean relations to a new stage in the future.

We are comrades-in-arms of the same faith and close friends who are fighting for the victory of the idea of peace and socialism. The friendship and close cooperative relations between our two countries that were forged in the first days of the founding of the DPRK have overcome ordeals of the times with honor and have been strengthening and developing excellently on the principle of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. The internationalist nature of Mongolian-Korean relations was saliently manifested in the period of the war of aggression started by the U.S. warlords and their followers against the DPRK.

Our party and the Mongolian Government and people have stood and are standing firmly behind the fraternal Korean people, who are struggling to build the fraternal Korean people, who are struggling to build a socialist society and reunify their country peacefully on democratic principles. Today we note with satisfaction that Mongolian-Korean friendship has become an important factor in the common struggle to successfully carry out tasks for socio-economic development in the two countries and in the strengthening of their joint action in the international arena in favor of peace and universal security. I would like to emphasize again that the MPRP Central Committee and the Mongolian Government will strive as ever to develop the relations of fraternal friendship and close cooperation between the MPRP and the WPK and our two countries and two peoples. The Mongolian people sincerely rejoice over the great achievements made by the Korean people in socialist construction under the leadership of the WPK headed by Comrade Kim Il-song.

The industrious Korean people, who defended the freedom and independence of the people's state in the heroic struggle against the imperialist aggressors, have built their country from ruins and ashes, and have made brilliant achievements in industrializing the country and further developing their agriculture, science, and culture. The Korean people have never been alone in this struggle. The people of your country have received and are receiving extensive assistance of socialist countries and the support of the peace-loving forces of the entire world. We warmly congratulate the fraternal Korean people on their success, and sincerely wish them peace, happiness, and prosperity.

Here we should note that the Korean people had to build a new society free from exploitation under the conditions of a divided country for some 40 years. The presence of U.S. troops and arms including nuclear weapons in the southern part of Korea constitutes the main obstacle in the way of the reunification of Korea. This poses a direct threat to peace and security not only on the Korean peninsula but also in the Asian-Pacific region as a whole. The MPRP, government and people of Mongolia bitterly denounce the schemes of the United States and other reactionary forces to freeze the division on Korea and inveigle the southern part of Korea into an aggressive military alliance involving the United States and Japan.

The MPR has invariably supported the efforts of the DPRK to peacefully reunify the country free from foreign interference on a democratic basis. We believe that the Korean people will surely win victory in their just struggle to reunify the country. I take this opportunity to reassure you of the positive support of our party and state and the entire Mongolian people to your people's struggle to build a peace-loving and democratic Korea, your national desire.

There is no more vital and pressing task than to save mankind from a thermonuclear holocaust at the present time when the international situation is becoming very complicated by the maneuvers from the imperialists aggressive quarters. This is why the struggle of the popular masses is expanding in all parts of the world to guarantee regional and universal security, remove the danger of war, and abolish nuclear weapons.

Standing in the forefront of this struggle are the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, which are making active and unremitting efforts to restrict the arms race, prevent it from spreading to outer space, and firmly ensure security of all countries and states. This is clearly proven by the results of the meeting of the leaders of the fraternal parties of the socialist countries of CEMA held sometime ago in Moscow, the program advanced by the Soviet Union to abolish nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction by the end of this century, the proposal to establish a comprehensive international security system, the idea concerning the convocation of a pan-Asian conference, the comprehensive step to reduce arms and conventional weapons in Europe proposed by the Warsaw Pact countries, and many other proposals. The extension of the Soviet Union's unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions on several occasions is clear proof of its responsible and sincere approach to international security. Realizing the constructive proposals of socialist countries, we think, will undoubtedly facilitate decisive steps toward the improvement of the political climate of the world, an end to the arms race, and the elimination of nuclear weapons.

In this connection, we would like to note that the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting which was held in Reykjavik sometime ago by the initiative of Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev was a political event of great significance in the international arena. The meeting showed that if the United States had abandoned the attempt to secure military superiority by realizing the so-called SDI, namely the Star Wars program, an agreement would have been reached on the reduction of nuclear arms, the fundamental issue connected with the interests of all of mankind.

The MPR has invariably held that peace be preserved and consolidated in Asia and this continent be converted into a continent of mutually beneficial cooperation, good neighbourly relations, and stability and security. In this connection, I would like to note the weighty significance of the comprehensive proposals of the Soviet Union put forward by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev in Vladivostok on July 28 this year. The realization of these proposals will pave a realistic way of deepening mutual understanding, trust and cooperation among all the Asian and Pacific nations, and guaranteeing security in this region as a whole.

The MPR highly estimates and fully supports the proposals of the WPK and the DPRK government to replace the armistice agreement with a peace agreement, hold dialogue of broad range between the North and the South of Korea, adopt a nonaggression declaration between the North and the South and convert the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free peace zone. These proposals constitute a realistic foundation for removing tension on the Korean peninsula and consolidating peace and security in the Far East.

The proposals put forward by the MPR for signing a treaty of the Asian and Pacific countries on not attacking each other or using force against each other and convening a pan-Asian conference for peace and cooperation with the participation of delegates of broad public circles of the Asian countries are taking the same direction, with the numerous peace proposals of the Soviet Union, the DPRK, the fraternal Indochinese countries, and other Asian countries. We consider that all the Asian and Pacific countries, big and small, should join the cause of establishing an overall security system for this area and resolutely oppose the war preparations of the imperialists. Only on this road can the Asian peoples create peaceful circumstances for solving the complicated tasks and problems of socioeconomic development facing them.

Dear comrades, I sincerely once again hope the fraternal Korean people will achieve new great success in the socialist construction of the country and in the struggle to reunify the country peacefully on a democratic basis and to consolidate international security.

I propose to toast to the further strengthening and developing of the fraternal friendship and close cooperation between the MPRP and the WPK and between our two countries and two peoples; to new successes in our joint struggle for peace and socialism; to the further prosperity and development of the DPRK; to the long life and good health of the respected Comrade Kim Il-song; to the health [kongang] of the respected Comrade Kim Chong-il; to the health of the Korean friends present here, and to the health of the dear comrades.

DEFENSE MINISTER'S BRIEF ON NORTH'S BROADCASTS

SK190213 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 19 Nov 86 p 1

[Text] The government is carefully examining whether conflicting accounts on Kim Il-song by loud speaker systems along the frontline and official news media in Pyongyang indicate a serious power struggle in the North or mean a highly sophisticated psychological warfare.

This was testified to by Defense Minister Yi Ki-paek during a session of the Special Budget-Settlement Committee of the National Assembly yesterday following foreign wire reports that Kim is still alive.

He said that North Korea had continuing to broadcast through loudspeakers along the Demilitarized Zone until yesterday that Kim died.

"On the contrary, North Korean news media, including the Central News Agency, reported this morning that Kim is alive," the minister said.

The government is watching closely the development of the situation in the North to determine the conflicting announcements, he told the House panel.

He also said that the North Korean loudspeakers said at 10:14 a.m. yesterday, "The big star of the nation fell...let's brighten his great achievement." The announcement followed condolence music.

"At noon, the loudspeakers said that Kim Il-song transferred all political affairs to Kim Chong-il," the minister said.

He further said that some 40 houses located at the Kimpo peninsula across the DMZ were seen hanging pieces of black cloth at the eaves yesterday afternoon. The cloth was about 40 cm by 50 cm.

As to the claim by oposition lawmakers that the government was imprudent in handling information on Kim's fate, Minister Yi said, "It is natural that the government coped with the affairs swiftly since it was an important matter that could have directly affected national security. We could not afford to lose time while analyzing information."

In the committee session, opposing lawmakers criticized the government for its imprudence to announce the unconfirmed reports that Kim Il-song was shot to death.

Rep. Kim Hyo-yong of the minor opposition Korea National Party said that if Kim Il-song proves to be alive, the people will not trust any announcements by the government in the future.

Rep. Kim Pong-ho of the major opposition New Korea Democratic Party asked Defense Minister Yi Ki-paek why he hurriedly announced the unconfirmed reports which should have been made public after a close analysis.

In the session, which continued early this morning, lawmakers also queried government about steps against Kumgangsan dam project.

Ministry on Security Posture

SK190159 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 19 Nov 86 p 2

[Text] North Korean loudspeakers along the border that had strenuously blared the "death" of Kim Il-song made an abrupt turnaround and reported Kim's greeting of the Mongolian head of state at Pyongyang airport yesterday.

The Ministry of National Defense said that the loudspeakers twice mentioned the welcoming ceremony held at the airport. Once at 2:05 p.m. and again at 5:50 p.m.

Earlier in the day, according to the ministry, the north Korean loudspeakers stated, "You've made no apology yet. You should be held responsible."

Commenting on Pyongyang's deceptive publicity scheme, ministry spokesman Brig. Gen Yi Hung-sik said that the armed forces are maintaining a tight security posture regardless of the development in the North.

The spokesman said that the one broadcast by loudspeaker at 6:40 p.m. Monday called Kim Il-song's son Chong-il "chusok (president)."

Another broadcast claimed at 6 a.m. yesterday that "O Chin-u came into power, and all north Koreans are behind him." O is the north Korean people's armed forces minister.

At 10:04 a.m., they broadcast somber music and announced that "a giant star had fallen. Let's glorify his achievements."

North Korea has increased broadcasts by loudspeaker since the Korean armistice in 1953. The broadcasts are largely aimed at defaming the south with incorrect or exaggerated facts, according to military sources.

Such broadcasts totaled 293,400 in 1981 and jumped to 415,600 in 1982, 508,400 in 1983, 510,700 in 1984 and 503,500 in 1985.

During the first eight months of this year, they totaled 516,100 according to the sources.

The 516,100 cases include defaming south Korean leaders (66,200 cases), fanning anti-government sentiments (85,100 cases), launching peace offensives (38,300 cases), instigating anti-American feeling (81,200 cases) and praising the system of north Korea (71,900 cases).

NKDP DEMANDS RESIGNATION OF CABINET MEMBERS

SK190219 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 19 Nov 86 p 1

[Text] The main opposition New Korea Democratic Party yesterday demanded an en masse resignation of the cabinet, accusing it of "triggering confusion by announcing unconfirmed information on Kim Il-song's death."

Party floor leader Kim Hyong-kyu said, "The government reported unconfirmed information on Kim's death to the National Assembly and released it to the press, revealing its incompetence in information gathering, damaging national prestige and causing concerns to the people."

He asserted the prime minister and all other cabinet ministers should resign taking responsibility for the incident.

The opposition floor leader said his party will call for the cabinet resignation in the National Assembly Budget Settlement and other relevant committees.

DJP Refutes Demands

SK190222 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 19 Nov 86 p 1

[Text] The ruling Democratic Justice Party yesterday refuted as "unjustifiable" the opposition demand for an en masse resignation of the cabinet.

Party spokesman Sim Myong-po said, "The main opposition New Korea Democratic Party has revealed its shortsightedness by taking issue with the incident on the basis of partisan interests."

"We advise the opposition party to grasp the hidden intentions of north Korea, without being deceived by tricky maneuvers of Kim Il-song," he said.

He maintained that the defense minister heightened anti-communist awareness among the people by informing them of facts.

The spokesman added that in announcing information on Kim's death, the government warned against possible ill-intentioned psychological warfare by the north.

STUDENT RECORDS FORWARDED TO PROSECUTORS

SK140101 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 14 Nov 86 p 3

[Text] Police authorities turned over yesterday all the investigation records of 1,257 students whom they arrested and investigated in connection with the violent protest seizure of five buildings on the campus of Konguk University. Of them, 470 are female students.

However, police said they would continue investigation of 10 students who are believed to have engineered and led the 66-hour violent seizure protest together with four students who were put under arrest belatedly because of injuries they sustained in the clash with police forces.

Customarily, police send investigation documents together with suspects over to the prosecution authorities after ending preliminary investigation.

However, they turned over only 650 students this time because of shortage of prison facilities to accommodate such a large number of students.

The investigation documents alone stand 11 meters high.

Prosecution authorities said they would complete close investigation for indictment by Dec. 2.

Sources hinted that the number of students to face indictment for violation of the stringent National Security Law will be about 100 because they said the seizure protest was quite different in that the students chanted pro-communist slogans and the ones which North Korea has directed against South Korea.

However, the same sources said that some students will have their charges dropped against them and be released.

Meanwhile, prosecution authorities said they would classify the students according to the degree of their role in the seizure protest and conduct counselling to correct any illusions they may have of leftist ideologies.

The 10 students "masterminds of the protest" who are to undergo close investigation are Yim Tong-kwon, 22, from Seoul National University; Pak Hui-song, 21, from SNU; Miss Ko Un-a, 20 from SNU; Yi Kyong-sop, 20 from Inchon College; Ko Che-hyon, 20 from SNU; Un Che-hyong, 22, from SNU; Kang Sang-yun, 21, from Yonsei University; Chong Hyon-kon, 22, from SNU; Han Sok-chong, 20, from SNU; and Yi Chong-hon, from SNU.

The four injured students are Hong Yong-hui, 22, from Yonsei University; Pak Chae-hon, 21, from Korea University; Yi Song-hyon, 21 Konguk University, and Kim Un-sik, 19 from Kukmin University.

The 1,257 students whose investigation records were turned over to the prosecution yesterday include 170 from SNU, 159 from Korea University, 115 from Yonsei University, 109 from Konguk University, 102 from Hansin University, 85 from Sogang University, 83 from Ewha Womans University, Seoul Municipal College, 54 from Kyonghui University, 48 from Hanyang University, 32 from Hankuk University for Foreign Studies, 27 from Hansong College, 23 from Toksung College, and 22 from Songsin College.

NKDP REFORMIST GROUP URGES PARTY UNITY

SK090054 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 9 Nov 86 p 1

[Text] A reformist group within the opposition New Korea Democratic Party recommended yesterday that party president Yi Min-u order the dissolution of all intraparty factions in an effort to promote party unity.

In a news conference, the group, which consists of five senior lawmakers, demanded that Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam, leaders of the two major factions, stop controlling the party from behind the scenes.

The five reformists insisted that the two Kims confine themselves to serving as party advisers in order to enable party president Yi to exercise his leadership.

In a nine-point "save-the-party statement," they called for "fair personnel management" in the party.

The five senior lawmakers were Pak Han-sang, Pak Hae-chung, Yi Taek-don, Yi Taek-hui and Kim Chae-kwang.

"The party president can hardly exercise his power and leadership because the two Kims are controlling the selection of major office holders of the party," they asserted.

They said the party's position is predetermined by the two Kims and endorsed by the Executive Council.

The current factionalism is dissipating the party's strength and driving the party to confusion and chaos, they said.

They pledged to form a council to spur the movement for reform in the party.

Political sources said they cannot rule out the possibility that non-mainstreamers of the party may choose to join the reform movement eventually.

The five lawmakers said they expect party leader Yi would accept their demands because he is a "conscientious leader."

The lawmakers threatened to take "grave actions," unless their demands were met. They did not, however, elaborate on the threatened actions.

Welcoming Kim Tae-chung's recent renunciation of his presidential ambitions as "a courageous act," they indirectly advised Kim Yong-sam to follow suit.

In the meantime, the party president and other party officials initially rejected the reformists' demands as "not worthy of comment."

NKDP MEMBERS QUARREL OVER PARTY LEADERSHIP

SK190227 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 19 Nov 86 p 2

[From the column "Press Pocket"]

[Text] A bitter conflict between mainstreamers and non-mainstreamers surfaced in a meeting of the Executive Council, the top decision-making body of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party [NDP] yesterday.

Rep. Kim Tong-yong, former NDP floor leader who is the right-hand man of NDP advisor Kim Yong-sam, threw the conference table upside down in anger as minor factional leaders Yi Chol-sung and Kim Chae-kwang criticized Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam for their meddling into NDP affairs.

The commotion was triggered when Rep. Yi expressed his strong displeasure over the fact that a taped address of Kim Tae-chung was delivered at a Central Standing Committee meeting on Nov. 14.

Yi was quoted as saying that Kim Tae-chung acts as if he were an "emperor" of the opposition party.

Rep. Kim Chae-kwang also strongly criticized the two Kims, saying that NDP affairs are at the mercy of both Kims.

As Kim Chae-kwang continued to denounce the major faction leaders, pounding the table with his fist, Hwang Myong-su who is loyal to Kim Tae-chung shouted, "Why do you pound the table?"

Rep. Kim Tong-yong jumped to his feet and threw the table upside down shouting, "Is there anyone who did not earn votes by selling the names of the two Kims in the general elections?"

Recently, the non-mainstreamers staged a "new leadership campaign" against the two Kims.

POLICE ARREST TWO FOR 'INDOCTRINATION' FILM

SK190241 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 19 Nov 86 p 3

[Text] The Seoul Metropolitan Police Bureau yesterday arrested two people for having produced and distributed a so-called "indoctrination" film.

They are 29-year-old Hong Ki-son, graduate of the nuclear engineering department of Seoul National University, and Yi Hyo-in, 25, senior of Kyonghui University.

According to the police bureau, they received 500,000 won in production costs and a text titled "Mother Criminal" from the dissident Catholic Farmer's Association on July 5.

They allegedly produced a 8 mm film "Parangsae (blue bird) which depicts the reality of farming villages in a very negative way during its 40 minute running time based on the text.

Between Aug. 1 and Aug. 22, they were suspected of having presented the "indoctrination" film on 19 occasions at certain farming villages and churches in Chung chong and Honam provinces. The film was shown free of charge.

The police bureau said that the film was intended to "distort" the situation in farming villages as impoverished areas, moaning under the government discriminatory policy of low grain prices against farmers.

The film allegedly contains anti-government contents which assert that the current regime is anti-democratic and anti-people and was found illegal on the grounds that they had not gotten permission to produce it from the concerned authorities in advance.

HUN SEN RECEIVES NEW BULGARIAN AMBASSADOR

BK160925 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 16 Nov 86

[Text] On the morning of 14 November at the office of the Council of Ministers, Comrade Hun Sen, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and foreign minister, received Comrade Leon Yossifov Beraha, new ambassador of the Bulgarian People's Republic to the PRK, who paid him a courtesy call.

Speaking on the occasion, Comrade Hun Sen expressed his joy and warmly welcomed the new ambassador who will carry out diplomatic missions in Cambodia. This shows the attention paid by the Bulgarian People's Republic party, state, and government to the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries which have been constantly strengthened and expanded on the firm basis of proletarian internationalism.

In reply, Comrade Leon Yossifov Beraha conveyed the wishes and greetings of the comrade president of the Council of Ministers and the foreign minister of the Bulgarian People's Republic to Comrade Hun Sen and unreservedly supported the Cambodian people's efforts in building a peaceful and independent Cambodia in accordance with socialist principles. The comrade ambassador also affirmed that he will strive to successfully carry out his diplomatic mission in Cambodia for the benefit of peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the world.

HUNGARIAN TRADE DELEGATION WELCOMED IN PHNOM PENH

BK170717 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] A grand meeting was held at the Phnom Penh theater hall on the afternoon of 15 November to welcome the visit to the PRK by the delegation of the Central Council of Trade Unions of the Hungarian People's Republic.

Attending the meeting were Comrade Heng Teav, member of the Council of State and vice chairman of the Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions; Comrade Thong Khon, alternate member of the party Central Committee, deputy secretary of Phnom Penh Municipality's provisional party committee, and chairman of the Phnom Penh Municipal People's Revolutionary Committee; cadres and personnel of the office of the Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions; and many representatives of the trade unions attached to various ministries and offices.

Speaking on the occasion, Comrade Thong Khon expressed warm welcome to the delegation from the Central Council of Trade Unions of the Hungarian People's Republic. He stressed: This visit will certainly strengthen the bonds of solidarity and cooperation between Cambodia and Hungary more firmly.

In his reply, Comrade Laszlo Gal, deputy general secretary of the Central Council of the Hungarian trade unions, highly valued the achievements made by the Cambodian people during the past nearly 8 years. He stressed that now and in the future, the Hungarian People's Republic and the Hungarian people will always support the three Indochinese countries in their joint struggle against the common enemy for peace and social progress.

Meets With Men Sam-an

BK180744 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] Comrade Mrs Men Sam-an, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Central Committee's Organization Commission, received the visiting delegation of the Hungarian Central Council of Trade Unions led by its deputy general secretary, Comrade Laszlo Gal, at the Chamka Mon Presidential Palace in the afternoon of 17 November. She warmly welcomed the visit by the delegation, and spoke of the bonds of solidarity and multi-form cooperation between the two countries and especially the greatly improving and highly efficient relations between the two union organizations.

The comrade went on to say that in implementation of the Third KPRP Congress resolution on building the working class into a vanguard class, especially through the encouragement of the Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions, the working class has clearly grasped its role and duty, vigorously contributed to promoting production at all factories, enterprises, and state farms, and ensured the work of improving living conditions and activities that contribute to national defense and reconstruction, bringing the fatherland firmly toward prosperity.

In his return speech, Comrade Laszlo Gal highly appreciated the all-round development of the Cambodian revolution, especially the progress made by the working class and trade unions of Cambodia, which have been developed from provincial to grass-roots levels. The head of the visiting delegation also expressed support for the just struggle of the Cambodian revolution in smashing enemies of all stripes. He also assured that the Hungarian party, government, and Central Council of Trade Unions will continue their support for the Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions in order to strengthen and develop the bonds of solidarity, friendship, and cooperation between our two countries.

MEN SAM-AN MEETS CPSU INTERNATIONAL DELEGATION

BK180838 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] Comrade Mrs Men Sam-an, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Central Committee's Organization Commission, received a courtesy call from the visiting delegation of the CPSU Central Committee's International Department headed by Comrade (A. Bokelev), an official of the CPSU Central Committee's International Department.

Speaking during the audience held at Chamka Mon Palace at 1500 on 15 November, Comrade Mrs Men Sam-an expressed profound gratitude to the Soviet party, government, and people for their wholehearted moral support, especially for training of experts on international relations and diplomacy, and cooperation in propaganda and education, by supplying documents, printed materials, books, and magazines. She voiced unreserved support for the brilliant success of the 27th CPSU Congress which reflected the progress of socialist construction and economic, social, and cultural development in the Soviet Union as well as its domestic and foreign policies. She also stressed the value of the peace policy of the Soviet Union.

In his return speech, Comrade (A. Bokelev) highly appreciated the all-round development of the Cambodian revolution. He affirmed that the Soviet Union will always support the correct struggle of the Cambodian revolution. He also assured Men Sam-an of further efforts to develop and consolidate diplomatic work relations between the Soviet Union and Cambodia.

BANGKOK POST REPORTS POL POT CONDITION 'SERIOUS'

BK190513 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 19 Nov 86 p 1

[By Jacques Bekaert]

[Excerpt] Khmer Rouge leader Pol Pot is very sick and has already left his border headquarters for China, several senior diplomatic sources told the BANGKOK POST.

One source explained that it was not the first time the former secretary of the Communist Party of Kampuchea had gone to China for medical treatment but added that "this time he may never come back. His condition is very serious".

Apparently Pol Pot left his headquarters, located near the Thai-Kampuchean border several weeks ago. [passage omitted]

THAI PAPER OUTLINES RESISTANCE'S DRY SEASON PLANS

BK180057 Bangkok THE NATION in English 18 Nov 86 p 5

[By Pratya Sawetwimon]

[Text] As part of its plan for prolonged guerrilla activities against Vietnamese troops deeper inside Kampuchea, the Sihanoukist army has established two mobile headquarters in the Kampuchean interior.

Apart from several mobile bases and outposts in many Kampuchean provinces, the National Sihanoukist Army (ANS) has recently set up two mobile headquarters in northwestern Kampuchea, a Khmer resistance spokesman said.

The ANS spokesman told THE NATION that the two headquarters, whose staff are in charge of two major ANS-operation zones, have been set up to direct the army's activities against the Vietnamese soldiers and to facilities the guerrillas' penetration inside Kampuchea.

The headquarters also serve as supply stations for the Sihanoukist combatants, according to the spokesman.

The Sihanoukist guerrillas have also set up several field hospitals where Khmer doctors are able to perform surgeries in the Kampuchean interior. Most of the doctors, he said, have been trained in China while some of them have been trained inside Kampuchea.

He claimed that so far about 6,830 ANS fighters are operating deep inside Kampuchea and the Sihanoukist force plans to send more than 2,000 additional armed guerrillas into the interior before the upcoming dry season. The ANS guerrillas, said the spokesman, have to do military work for at least one year before being sent back to rest at the Kampuchea border with Thailand.

The ANS, allied to the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) and the Khmer Rouge in the anti-Vietnam Khmer coalition, has an estimated number of 11,000 armed guerrillas.

The Vietnamese 1984-1985 dry season offensive against the Kampuchean coalition forces wiped out all guerrillas' major strongholds and headquarters along the Kampuchean-Thai frontier, including the ANS' Tatum opposite the Thai northeastern province of Surin.

The ANS official said the Sihanoukist force has mainly spent the current rainy season in preparing for guerrilla activities and in promoting support to the Sihanoukist army among the Khmer population in the interior.

He said several ANS propaganda teams have been sent deep inside the war-torn country to build up the guerrillas' networks and to plant agents among the Khmer villagers.

The Kampuchean guerrillas have also trained the villagers on the use of arms, such as AK47 assault rifles and field mortars, as well as how to plant booby traps and landmines, he added.

"We are trying to create spotters for our guerrillas among the Khmer villagers," said the resistance official.

According to the Sihanoukist official, the pro-ANS villagers will work in their paddy fields in daytime and operate side by side with the ANS guerrillas against the Vietnamese at night.

"They will also provide us with information on the Vietnamese military movements and plans. It will be very difficult for the Vietnamese to look for our agents since they will be villagers or even the Heng Samrin soldiers," said the ANS official.

He claimed that some units of the Heng Samrin army have been assisting the Khmer resistance guerrillas penetrate into the Kampuchean interior.

He also disclosed that the Sihanoukist army plans to strengthen its interior headquarters as well as to promote better co-operation with the two other coalition's [as published] partners and the Heng Samrin troops.

The Sihanoukist official also praised the Khmer Rouge efficiency in the battlefield. The cooperations between the ANS and the Khmer Rouge guerrillas, including a major attack on the Kampuchean second city of Battambang in northwestern Kampuchea, have been reported more frequently during this year.

In the upcoming dry season, the Vietnamese will continue to seal off the Thai-Kampuchea border as part of its so-called "K 5" plan which has not been completed yet, he said.

New conscripted Khmer villagers will be sent to replace the old ones who have suffered from malaria or injured by booby traps and landmines densely planted along the border, he said.

The conscripts from the Kampuchea provinces of Siem Reap, Preah Vihear, Kompong Thom, Kratie, Kompong Cham and Kompong Speu have been sent to build up bamboo-made fences, set up barbed-wire or plant landmines and booby traps along the northern frontier with Thailand in the Kampuchean Oddar Meanchey and Preah Vihear provinces.

Another group of conscripted villagers from the Kampuchean provinces of Battambang, Kompong Chhnang, Prey Veng, Kampot and Takeo have been sent to do the same task in the border area of Battambang, according to the official.

He said the Vietnamese also plan to launch two-pronged offensive -- from the east and the west of Phnum Dangrek to mop up the Khmer resistance guerrillas in the mountain range straddling the Kampuchea-Thai frontier in Oddar Meanchey and Preah Vihear.

Hanoi's forces will also mop up the Khmer coalition fighters from lower and upper parts of Kampuchea towards the central region in the forthcoming dry season, said the official.

Meanwhile, the ANS fighters killed eight Vietnamese soldiers and wounded six others in two separate operations in Siem Reap Province in northwestern Kampuchea during the last week.

The latest incident took place last Thursday when the Sihanoukist guerrillas, supported by local cadres, ambushed a Vietnamese company in Phnum Ponrok, killing three Hanoi's soldiers and wounding three others, the ANS official claimed.

He said the ANS guerrillas last Wednesday also mounted a three-pronged attack on a Vietnamese military position in Phum Kouch. The Vietnamese troops later pulled out, leaving five bodies and three wounded soldiers on the spot.

VODK NOTES HUN SEN ADMISSION OF ANTI-SRV FEELINGS

BK161430 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Station commentary: "The Truth About the Cambodian People Throughout the Country Hating the Vietnamese and Joining Hands in the Struggle Against the Vietnamese Aggressors Has Been Laid Bare"]

[Text] Since Vietnam sent hundreds of thousands of its troops to invade and occupy Cambodia, its propaganda machines both in Hanoi and in Phnom Penh have vociferously and relentlessly claimed that the Cambodian people love Vietnam and have requested aid from Vietnamese troops. They have even contended that the Cambodian people are very grateful to the aggressive Vietnamese troops. All these claims and allegations were made in an attempt to fool world opinion and to legalize Vietnam's aggression in Cambodia. However, recently, in an interview with AFP, Vietnamese superlackey in Phnom Penh Hun Sen admitted that some Cambodians are not happy with the Vietnamese and hate the Vietnamese. This Vietnamese stooge also confessed that this problem cannot be solved.

It is widely known that Hun Sen and associates installed in Phnom Penh by Vietnam are all subservient lackeys and instruments of Vietnamese aggression in Cambodia. Normally, they always defend Vietnam and try to cover up all kinds of crimes committed by the Vietnamese aggressive troops against the Cambodian people in order to legalize Vietnam's aggression against Cambodia. However, one of them just recently admitted that there are people who oppose Vietnam, who are indignant at Vietnam. This shows that the Hanoi aggressors can no longer conceal the truth in Cambodia.

The admission by the Vietnamese stooge in Phnom Penh is true. It is generally known that the Cambodian people have a long history of bitter relations with the Vietnamese. There are records of the Vietnamese using Cambodian heads as hearthstones in which hot tea was prepared and annals on Vietnam's swallowing up Kampuchea Kraom in the 17th century. Cambodians will never forget these bitter legacies of history. Nevertheless, during the war with the United States, the Cambodian people gave shelter, food, and all kinds of assistance to these Vietnamese during their war of liberation, hoping that after Vietnam's liberation we would be able to live peacefully as good neighbors. However, only a few days after liberation, the Hanoi forces immediately captured Cambodian islands and grabbed Cambodian border territory at many places. Subsequently, especially in 1977 when the Cambodian people were mobilizing their strength to rebuild their country and restore their postwar economy, Vietnam launched successively larger invasions into Cambodia. These brutal acts of the ungrateful Hanoi crocodiles made the Cambodian people extremely indignant. For this reason, which Cambodians would have requested assistance from Vietnam? Moreover, during the past 8 years under Vietnamese occupation, the Cambodian people have suffered the most savage and fascistic repressions, massacres, and exploitations by the Vietnamese enemy aggressors in an indescribable manner.

Particularly during the past few years, the Vietnamese aggressors have conscripted groups of thousands of Cambodians from all communes and districts throughout the country and sent them to clear brush and fell trees in malarial regions and on intense battlefields of western Cambodia, causing hundreds and thousands of them to die or become disabled in the most pitiful ways.

The Cambodian people are very indignant at the Vietnamese aggressors for all these extremely criminal and savage acts. All of them pledge that, at the risk of their own lives and despite suffering from Vietnamese crack-downs, they deem it imperative to rise jointly and wage a struggle to chase out the Vietnamese enemy aggressors for national liberation. Only in this way can all Cambodians survive. It is with this determination permeated with untold indignation that the struggle movement of the Cambodian people against the Vietnamese aggressors is gaining greater momentum. Our people are joining hands in directly attacking the Vietnamese while cooperating with the DK National Army in attacks against them, thus fanning the flames of the anti-Vietnamese struggle throughout the country, a struggle that the Vietnamese enemy aggressors can in no way combat or withstand. This truth, this reality cannot be covered up by the Vietnamese Hanoi aggressors. For this reason, they are forced to make some admissions so world public opinion would not call them absolute liars.

NOUHAK PHOUmsAVAN PRESENTS REPORT AT CONGRESS

BK170045 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0317 GMT 13 Nov 86

[*"Report" by Nouhak Phoumsavan, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the LPRP Central Committee, on the "Second 5-Year State Economic and Social Development Plan from 1986 to 1990" presented at the Fourth LPRP Congress in Vientiane on 13 November 1986 -- live]*

[Text] Respected presidium, beloved delegates, respected guests: The political report of the party Central Committee presented by Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan pointed out the achievements in economic and social development in the past several years and outlined the orientations and tasks for economic and social development in the years to come. All the achievements scored by our people under the party's leadership are of great significance. They have testified that our party has correctly and creatively applied the Marxist-Leninist principles on socialist development to the reality of the situation in our country. Our party has grown up amid its obligations to organize and guide socialist construction. These achievements have explicitly shown the party's influence among the people as well as the people's absolute faith in our party.

To enhance further the orientations of economic and social development in the years to come as stipulated in the political report, this report will take note of and evaluate the implementation of the orientations of economic and social development in the first 5-year plan from 1981 to 1985 and will present the orientations, tasks, and basic methods of the second economic and social development plan from 1986 to 1990. I divide this plan into three parts.

Part I. Economic and Social Development in Our Country From 1981 to 1985

In organizing the implementation of the first 5-year plan outlined by the Third LPRP Congress, our people encountered numerous difficulties caused by the low level of economic foundations in our country. At the same time, our enemies constantly tried to carry out subversive activities to destroy our new regime. Thanks to the correct line and talented, clear-sighted guidance of the party Central Committee, the active organization of management by all services and localities, and assistance [as heard], our people throughout the country managed to score successes in economic and social development. Compared to 1980, in 1985 the gross national product increased 54 percent, internal revenues by 48 percent, total investment for building infrastructure by 41 percent, social products [phalittaphap khong sangkhom] by 28 percent, total national per capita revenue by 12.8 percent, and average paddy production of 390 kilo per person by 18 percent; thus enabling us to become basically self-sufficient in food production. At the same time, salaries of state employees and workers were also readjusted for the better, and the material and cultural life of the people of all tribes was also gradually improved.

In the agricultural field, in 1985 the total agricultural production output had increased by 42 percent, and paddy production reached 1.4 million metric tons -- an increase of 32 percent compared to 1980. Productivity in certain types of industrial crops also developed; for example, that of tobacco increasing by 32 percent, green beans by 37 percent, soy beans by 61 percent, and coffee by 30 percent. Livestock raising continued to develop -- the number of cattle increased by 19 percent, pigs by 29 percent, and fowl by 57 percent.

In the previous 5-year plan, we also paid attention to consolidating and building a number of technical and material foundations to ensure stable agricultural development -- including stations for crop seed production, livestock breeding, and livestock medicine production -- and to developing irrigation systems that have so far been able to irrigate some 130,000 hectares of ricefields, thus increasing the acreage of double rice-cropping every year.

The movement to turn to agricultural collectivization has been simultaneously consolidated and developed with that of intensive agriculture, thereby making productivity of various types of crops increase continually; in particular, increasing productivity of main season rice by 62 percent within 5 years. By 1985, the total number of agricultural cooperatives throughout the country increased to 3,420, with their membership comprising 53 percent of all farming families working on 52 percent of the total acreage of ricefields in the country.

In the industrial field, we have reactivated and rehabilitated the factories left behind by the old regime and have built a number of new enterprises such as machine repair shops, tin and gypsum mining enterprises, a fabricated concrete pile factory, and construction material factories. We have installed the fifth power generator at the Nam Ngum dam project. As a result, compared to 1980, industrial and handicraft production output in 1985 increased by 42 percent -- electricity generating by 3 percent, tin production by 25 percent, gypsum production by 5 fold, log production by 73 percent, wooden plank by 54 percent, flooring wood by 2 fold, brick and tile production by 4 fold, salt production by 4 fold, soap production by 3.7 fold, and medicine by 59 percent.

In building the infrastructure, during the first 5-year state plan, investment for building foundations for economic and social development amounted to 18 billion kip -- an increase of 10 percent per year. At the same time, attention was paid to consolidating and expanding state construction enterprises at the center and in the regions, equipping them with machinery and developing a number of foundations for construction materials production, including training a contingent of cadres for them. Moreover, a policy was also implemented to utilize private construction enterprises to carry out state construction plans.

In the communications and transport service, in the past 5 years, an estimated 844 km of roads were restored, elevated, or built; some 193 km of roads asphalted; and some 1,382 meters of medium and large bridges constructed; thus linking 99 districts out of the total number of 112 districts throughout the country with motorable roads, increasing the volume of goods transported by 45 percent and the number of bus passengers by 69 percent. More telecommunications facilities, post offices, telephones, and telegraph facilities have been installed, thus serving 85 percent of the total number of districts in the country with domestic communications systems and improving our communications with foreign countries.

In the trading field, the network of state shops and trading cooperatives has been incessantly developed and expanded, increasing the circulation twofold. At the same time, we have also implemented a policy to utilize, limit, and transform private trading enterprises and have paid attention to increasing export transactions. For example, by trying to turn our trading activities toward the East so as to extricate ourselves from the encirclement and oppression of the Western countries, we have increased the value of export transactions in the past 5 years by 3.2 times, increased the value of import transactions by 13 percent [as heard], and decreased the foreign trade deficit from 80 to 50 percent.

In the finance field, (?the management of) state budgets in particular has been actively consolidated and strengthened. Several provinces have managed not only to achieve parity in balancing their own budgets but also to fulfill budget obligations to the center, thereby reducing the center's financial burden toward the regions. In the past 5 years, revenues for the state budget increased 11 fold. Most state revenue came from foreign aid and loans.

In the cultural and social field, a significant achievement in education in recent years has been the fundamental completion of the literacy campaign on a national scale. In the past 5 years, the number of formal education students increased by 8 percent and that of intermediate and advanced level students by 58 percent. The number of higher education and equivalent institutions increased from 3 to 6, that of intermediate level specialized schools from 24 to 39, and that of primary level vocational training schools from 40 to 87. More than 5,000 cadre students were sent for training in the fraternal socialist countries.

In the public health field, we have built more hospitals in many localities. Health stations have been set up at the canton level in many localities where village medicine cabinets have also been installed. The 3-cleanliness sanitation campaign has been developed. The number of advanced, intermediate, and primary level medical doctors in 1985 increased by 59 percent compared to 1980.

We have started to implement a policy to transform the economic management mechanism systematically and comprehensively. For instance, we have transformed the policy on pricing and the policy on salaries, effected the classification of management levels between the center and localities, and carried out on a trial basis the transfer of certain enterprises to the socialist accounting system. Initial successes in these areas have proved that the party's policy is correct and has a bright future.

The successes in implementing the first 5-year plan have changed for the better the face of the economic and social life in our country. They have created necessary material foundations for us to advance forward triumphantly to implement the second 5-year plan. Nevertheless, past experiences have shown that we are still faced with numerous shortcomings which have restricted our people's energetic activities.

In the agricultural field, because we failed to grasp the entire picture of the significant features of agricultural work, inadequate attention was paid to making investments to develop production forces in this field. This can be seen from the fact that investment for building the foundations for the agricultural, forestry, and irrigation services in the past 5 years amounted to only 18 percent of the total capital allocated for building the entire network of foundations. Many irrigation construction projects were delayed and became ineffective. Moreover, the expansion of the irrigation network was not related to campaigns to implement agricultural collectivization. Inadequate attention was paid to promoting campaigns to produce and use fertilizer, to resolve problems regarding crop seeds, and to modify farm tools among the masses. Proper efforts were not made to train and send agricultural cadres to localities. No comprehensive and practical measures were adopted to reduce and to eventually halt the clearing of forests for farming.

In the industrial field, certain prominent shortcomings have restricted the development of handicraft production and light industry and the processing of agricultural and forest products.

In the communications and transport sector, we will be able to more effectively resolve problems in this sector if all localities understand how to mobilize the masses to fulfill the guideline of the state, and if people help each other to build roads, repair main routes, and use rudimentary transport means without waiting for modern vehicles from the center only.

The state and collective trade network still remains too inactive. Many localities are without markets. Generally speaking, trading organizations lack the all-round knowledge to carry out trading activities and work in a bureaucratic manner which fails to conform to their role of being a business factor servicing the people's life and promoting the production of other services.

All in all, in the past 5 years, we have made significant progress in many areas in advancing our country along the socialist path. Most of the major tasks and objectives outlined by the third party congress for the period from 1981 to 1985 have been fulfilled. Nevertheless, assessments on the level of our country's economic underdevelopment by the second and third party congresses remain relevant. We must endeavor for many more years to change this reality.

Achievements in economic and social development in recent years result from the persistence and endeavors of our people working under the party's banner, and from international assistance, first of all from the Soviet Union, Vietnam, Cambodia, and the other fraternal socialist countries. These victories have encouraged our people to actively continue marching along the path of our party to consolidate the strength of special relations among Laos, Vietnam, and Cambodia, and to actively develop international solidarity, most of all with the Soviet Union.

Part II. The Orientations and Tasks of Economic and Social Development From 1986 to 1990

To implement the party's long-term economic strategic orientations as stipulated in the Political Report, this second 5-year plan is designed to develop production, to build a progressive economic structure aimed at achieving all-round and stable economic and social development, and to gradually build necessary basic factors for transforming into socialist industry in the future.

To achieve these objectives, the principle orientations and tasks of the economic and cultural services in the second 5-year plan from 1986 to 1990 are as follows:

1. To ensure fundamental solution to problems of food supply.
2. To develop forestry in all respects, restricting and eventually halting the clearing of forests for crop farming.
3. To build industry and handicrafts and to begin building an appropriate agricultural, forestry, and industrial structure.
4. To effect the classification of economic zones, to launch a master plan for urban and rural building, and to efficiently utilize raw material resources.
5. To vigorously develop communications networks, transport, and postal services.
6. To expand the trade network and to strongly promote goods circulation in order to actively contribute to promoting production and improving living conditions.
7. To consolidate and increase the mastership role of state economic sectors, to develop the collective economy, and to gradually lessen discouragement within the private economic sector.
8. To strive to consolidate and normalize the national finance.
9. To develop and raise the quality of education, to train cadres, and to develop public health, culture, gymnastic sports, and social welfare.
10. To utilize progress in science and technology and to actively organize work on surveying foundations.
11. To expand economic and cultural relations with foreign countries, first of all the all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union, Vietnam, Cambodia, and the other fraternal socialist countries.

To fulfill the objectives, orientations, and tasks of the second 5-year plan, we must further enhance the spirit of self-reliance and self-building and follow this guideline: The center and localities join hands to work, and the state and people join hands to work. And, at the same time, we must continue soliciting international assistance.

Relying on the orientations and tasks of economic and social development set forth till the year 2000 and on the 5-year plan raised in the Political Report, the detailed tasks and orientations of the economic and cultural services are as follows:

The agricultural and forestry sector:

The agricultural sector must be developed in an all-round and vigorous manner, aimed at fulfilling three main tasks: to ensure necessary food supplies and to retain surplus food, to meet the requirements in raw materials for the processing industry, and to build sources from agricultural and forestry work as goods for export.

In the crop cultivation branch, the principal direction still points to growing food crops. At the same time, attention must be paid to expanding acreage for planting industrial trees. By 1990, it is predicted that grain production will increase by between 40 and 45 percent compared to 1985 and will reach between 2 and 2.2 million metric tons. Of this, 1.7 to 1.8 million metric tons will be paddy -- an increase of 29 percent compared to 1985. Thus, per capita paddy output will be 430 kilo -- an increase of 10 percent compared to 1985.

With regard to industrial trees, efforts will be made to plant all kinds of trees worthy of export and for serving the domestic processing industry -- such as coffee, cardamom, tobacco, tea, sugar cane, green beans, soya beans, tar plants, jute plants, sticklac, benzoin, and herbal trees. By 1990, output of a number of industrial trees will be increased as follows: coffee by 70 percent, green beans threefold, soya beans threefold, tobacco 4.4 times, and peanuts 90 percent. It is anticipated that by 1990 the output value of crop cultivation will increase by 70 percent compared with 1985.

Livestock raising will also be vigorously developed. By 1990, population of cattle will increase by 27 percent, pigs by 36 percent, and fowl by 50 percent. The total production output in livestock raising in the second 5-year plan will increase by 40 percent compared to 1985.

With the current tempo of the development of cultivation and animal-raising, the total value of agriculture will increase by 60 percent in 1990 as compared with 1985. The average annual increase will be 9.8 percent.

Forestry:

Forests are the country's rich natural resource and are directly connected with the environment and the people's life. Therefore, we must plan to reasonably exploit forest resources, pay attention to restoring forests, prevent forests from being destroyed to ensure the supply of wood to meet domestic consumption and export, and step up the work of exploiting and processing wood. It is expected that timber production will be 500,000 cubic meters in 1990 -- twice that of 1985. The amount of processed wood will increase by 18 percent, plywood by 75 percent, and firewood by 2.5 times.

Industry and Handicrafts:

In the new 5-year plan, the industrial branch must first positively and vigorously develop the processing industry. At the same time, attention must be paid to developing the commodity production industry, producing essential tools to serve agriculture and other economic branches, and increasing the sources of goods for export. It is expected that by 1990 the total value of industrial products will increase by about 90 percent as compared with 1985. The average annual increase will be 14 percent.

Since many favorable conditions prevail in our country, it is necessary to pay attention to developing electricity to meet the requirements of production and daily living. In this 5-year plan, small hydroelectric dams will be built in certain localities. At the same time, if there are sufficient favorable conditions, we will build medium hydroelectric dams in some areas. It is expected that the production of electric power throughout the country will increase by 9 percent in 1990.

The exploitation of minerals will be positively intensified to increase the sources of export goods. It is expected that lead production will reach 1,500 tons and gypsum 180,000 tons in 1990. Positive efforts will be made to continue the survey of natural resources in preparation for the exploitation of galenite, lead, coal, oil, and other minerals.

Construction:

To implement the investment plan on construction, it is necessary to consolidate and expand state construction companies at the central and local levels and provide the essential means and equipment for these companies so they can conclude contracts on main construction projects, such as the construction of permanent oil pipelines, cement factories, bridges, and housing projects. We will construct some factories to produce construction materials using local raw materials, such as gypsum, bricks, floor tiles, lime, and alum. At the same time, the state will continue studying the policy on employing the private sector's construction strength in building various enterprises.

Communications, Transportation, and Postal Services:

To turn communications and transportation into a spearhead to meet the requirements for national economic development and national defense work, in this 5-year plan efforts will be concentrated on restoring existing roads and building new ones with a total length of 1,500 kilometers, including a stretch of 750 kilometers to be asphalted. Main efforts will be made to asphalt Routes 8, 9, and 10 and to improve some portions of Route 13. It is expected that four large and medium bridges will be built. This work will proceed on the basis of international cooperation. At the same time, the people's strength, together with the state's, will be mobilize to more positively build and repair roads in the countryside.

Trade and Economic Relations With Foreign Countries:

We must continue to broaden state trade networks and trade cooperatives, consolidate their material and technical bases, pay attention to expanding markets in rural areas with the purpose of increasing the circulation of goods to serve production and improve the people's living conditions, step up the inspection work and guide inspection activities, continue to enlarge state-private joint ventures to utilize the positive aspects of private dealers so as to boost the production and circulation of goods and to meet the people's needs.

It is expected that the volume of the circulation of retailed goods will increase by 45 percent in 1990 as compared with 1985. The volume of the circulation of state and collective retail goods will increase by 2.2 times covering about 61 percent of the volume of all retailed goods.

Foreign Trade:

It is necessary to strengthen trade relations with the Soviet Union, Vietnam, Cambodia, and other fraternal socialist countries and broaden border trade exchange with neighboring countries. In the second 5-year plan, it is expected that exports will double as compared with that in the first 5-year plan. The main products will be kparquet, plywood, processed wood, coffee, cardamom, gypsum, lead, and others. The export of logs must be limited. It is expected that the volume of import will increase by 25 percent as compared with the first 5-year plan. The main imported goods include machineries, spare parts, oil, and other essential commodities.

Financial and Banking Work:

It is expected that the sources of state income will increase 2.2 times in 1990 as compared with that in 1985, or an average of 17.7 percent per year. Efforts will be made to balance income and expenditures. The majority of expenditures, amounting to 44.7 percent of the total, are for building basic establishments. The most important source of income is from production. For this reason, the financial branch must be concerned about investment, announce the implementation of the lever policy, boost economic development, raise the quality of products, practice thrift on the use of equipment and material, continue to pursue the policy of handing over revenues to the budget of various state enterprises and the tax policy, ensure the increase of revenues, boost the production by enterprises, correctly combine state interests, reasonably proportion earnings by all strata, continue to perfect the price policy, and continue to stabilize the value of the kip.

Labor and Wages:

Based on the population census, it is expected the average annual population increase will be 2.9 percent. The population will increase to 4 million in 1990; the number of people of working age will surpass 46 percent; the work forces attached to various economic branches of the country will surpass 42 percent of the entire population, an increase of 16 percent; wages will increase 40 percent in 1990, an average annual increase of 8.8 percent. The average salary of each cadre and worker will increase by 24 percent as compared with that in 1986.

Education and Training of Cadres:

We will continue to expand various schools and cultural training rooms aimed at the ranks of cadres and workers. In the second 5-year plan, efforts must be made to ensure that mainstay cadres, party members, and youths at the grass-roots level complete secondary school. As for the people in general, in the areas where conditions permit, they should be able to complete primary school. Attention must be paid to consolidating and expanding child-care centers, kindergartens, and primary schools. It is expected that the number of schoolchildren will increase by 17 percent in 1990, as compared with 1985. Efforts will be made to improve and expand intermediate-level vocational schools, schools to train teachers, and universities providing courses in the agricultural, irrigation, trade, planning, financial, and public health fields.

The Public Health Sector:

Attention must be paid to consolidating and extending the public health network to the grass-roots level. In the second 5-year plan, the number of small hospitals and health stations at the grass-roots level will be doubled. By 1990, the number of medical personnel will increase by 55 percent. For every 10,000 citizens, there will be 3 advanced medical doctors and 31 intermediate and primary medical cadres and 31 hospital beds. Efforts must be stepped up to produce traditional herbal medicine and to promote greater use of herbal medicine together with modern medicine in curing diseases. Attention must be paid to encouraging, educating, and training the people to apply the 3-cleanliness principle to prevent epidemics and contagious diseases.

The Cultural and Social Sector:

Efforts must be made to promote cultural and artistic activities; build more museums, display halls, and libraries; acquire more reading publications for the existing libraries; and organize panel meetings and lectures to exchange views in the fields of culture, science, history, economics, information, and other subjects. Attention must be paid to developing artistic and literary units, forming professional and semiprofessional art troupes, building more gymnasiums, and puppet show halls, and theaters. Twenty more mobile projection teams will be set up. The book publishing capacity will be increased 2.6 times to print more periodicals and news bulletins.

The quality of radio and television must be raised to attract the masses who look for news sources which are compatible with the party's line and policies. The loudspeaker systems must be expanded. Special attention must be given to the remote areas of the ethnic minorities. Television air time must be doubled.

Part III. Certain Principal Methods in Organizing Implementation of the Plan.

The economic and social development plan I have just presented is a voluminous complicated work. The fundamental factor for triumphantly fulfilling this work is that we must be highly determined. At the same time, a scientific and firm method for organizing its implementation must be adopted.

1. The State Planning Committee must, together with all ministries, other state committees, and all localities, inspect in detail the plans of all localities and enterprises. They must assist and guide the localities and enterprises to adopt plans which are realistic in order to bring into full play their capabilities aimed at ensuring the fulfillment of the state plan. Conditions for ensuring success must be realistic and fully detailed.

2. The application of the new economic management mechanism must be extensively expedited in order to guarantee the right of mastership of the grass-roots level and localities and to implement the socialist business accounting system. The content of the new economic management mechanism is to enhance the sovereign and creative characteristics of the grass-roots level and localities in bringing into full play all their abilities to fulfill completely the tasks entrusted to them.

3. To implement accounting methods for true socialist businesses, it is necessary to accelerate the formulation of various economic and technical targets for use as the basis for planning and business accounting. To implement the economic accounting procedures, it is necessary to set reasonable prices, stabilize prices, and ensure that enterprises conduct business profitably. The state must pay attention to the thorough management of prices.

4. In implementing this new management mechanism, we must not disregard flexible methods and education and training. However, economic procedures must be applied extensively, while precautionary measures must be taken to check the tendency to utilize only economic measures without paying any attention to flexibility and education and training.

5. The economic and social development plan cannot be fulfilled based only on the state's strength. Therefore, it is necessary to utilize various economic sectors, and we must know how to mobilize the people's overall strength to take part in implementing state plans. We are currently in the initial stage of the transitional period and the state's capability is still limited in many respects. We must know how to utilize various economic sectors. The planning of the collective and private economy must be carried out in accordance with the economic policy and economic obligations. We should not merely give figures, regulations, and instructions to the concerned economic sectors for implementation.

6. Positive participation by the masses is an important factor in each success. Planning, the adoption of methods for organizing and implementing plans, and the results of the implementation of the plans require the masses' participation in discussions and their contribution of opinions. A socialist emulation campaign is also an important method for fulfilling state plans.

Dear comrades, the socioeconomic development plan for the years 1986-1990 paves the way for our country to a bright future. It illuminates the path for various economic and cultural sectors to advance. It provides orientations for improving our peoples' material and spiritual life. We must be deeply aware that the implementation of the current 5-year plan will not be an easy job; on the contrary, it will be a difficult and complex one. However, we have had a firm prop -- our party's line is correct, our party has grown and developed, the ranks of cadres have gone through tests, the people are confident in and determined to follow the party, and international solidarity with our party and state is great and solid. For this reason, we are firmly convinced that the socioeconomic development plan will be implemented successfully. Thank you. [applause]

SISOMPHON LOVANSAI REPORT ON PARTY REGULATIONS

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[Speech by Sisomphon Lovansai, member of LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, secretary of the party Central Committee, and vice chairman of the SPC, at opening session of Fourth LPRP Congress in Vientiane on 13 November -- live]

[Text] Delegates and distinguished guests;

To respond to the requirements of party building work in the new period, party regulations must fully reflect the characteristics, principles, and orientations of the building of the working class' new type of party in our country.

The third party congress amended and added to some points in the party regulations. Through the implementation of the party regulations and various resolutions, our party has been consolidated, and has unceasingly grown and developed. This is a great success in party building recorded by us; a basic factor leading our country's revolution to new, greater victory in all aspects, such as in the task of maintaining and defending the country's tranquillity.

As mentioned in the Political Report of the LPRP Central Committee presented by Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan to the current congress, concrete deeds show the true situation in our country. It is true that the peasant class forms the majority of the population and that the working class forms the minority. Nevertheless, our party has firmly grasped the fundamental principles of Marxism-Leninism on party building and has creatively applied them to the special characteristics of our country. This proves once again that we have built our party into a genuine Marxist-Leninist party sufficiently capable of leading the country to directly advance toward socialism without going through the path of capitalist development.

However, the Political Report submitted to the fourth party congress points out some shortcomings and general weaknesses in our party: the characteristics of the working class, the characteristics of leadership in struggle, and the leadership capability do not match with the party's political tasks. In regard to the implementation of party regulations, we have failed to enable party committees at all levels, party members, and all cadres to grasp the party regulations firmly. Moreover, a number of party organizations admitted members of the masses into the party without conforming to the party principles and regulations. The convening of congresses failed to conform to the timetable specified in the regulations. The application of the principles of democratic centralism within the party and the relations between the party organizations, the administrative power, and the mass organizations are not effectively carried out. Self-criticism and criticism are not conducted vigorously, regularly, and relentlessly.

A number of organizations have contributed viewpoints to the party regulations, noting that all articles contained in the party regulations are basically correct. However, they have also pointed out a number of shortcomings which the party regulations have failed to pinpoint or to completely redress. These shortcomings are prevailing in grass-roots party organizations, offices and organizations around the center, provinces, municipalities, foreign mission offices, and party leadership organizations in the Army.

In order to eliminate the aforementioned remaining shortcomings, we must rely on the Political Report of the party Central Committee at this fourth party congress. In face of the requirements of the revolution and in order to fulfill more effectively our glorious historical tasks, our party must continue holding aloft its workers class and leading nature, further develop and raise the quality of all party cadres and members, perfect the principle of democratic centralism, and further strengthen the unity within the party.

Therefore, the party Central Committee would like to propose to the fourth national congress of party delegates the following necessary amendments and additions to party regulations:

With regard to the line and tasks of our country's revolution in the period of transition in advancing toward socialism, the Political Report of the party Central Committee presented to the fourth party congress has proposed amendments to the three tasks of the bygone period in the three revolutions.

I, therefore would like to propose additional statements to the contents of the party's regulations as follows: to incessantly consolidate and strengthen the proletarian dictatorship, to organize and ensure that the laboring people of all tribes are closely united and to enhance their right to be the masters of their own country, society, and destiny; to simultaneously carry out the three revolutions -- the revolution of the production relations, and the cultural and ideological revolution by allowing education, which is the central factor, to advance one step.

I would like to add the following to the regulations adopted at the third party congress and which have been implemented until the fourth party congress:

Clause 1: On party members

Article 6: In addition to the substance of the old regulations, the following additional material will be added: Full party members who have all the qualifications will be given party cards for use in party participation.

Clause 2: The principle of organization and network of party organizations

Article 8: All ministries and equivalent organizations under the party Central Committee must organize committees in charge of the ministries. These committees, under the direct guidance of the party Central Committee Secretariat, are to be regarded as a category of committees which is higher than the grass-roots committees in all the ministries and equivalent organizations.

The grass-roots party committees, under the provincial and municipal administrations, will be subordinate to the leadership of the provincial and municipal standing party committees.

The party cells within the district party committees will operate under the leadership of the district party standing committees. Henceforth, no grass-roots party committees will be set up. There will be only grass-root party cells.

To ensure unified party leadership toward cadres and party members who are carrying out work in foreign countries, committees responsible for party building and cadre training at the Lao embassies in foreign countries should be established. These committees would fall under the direct leadership of the party Central Committee.

Article 9: With regard to the party leadership toward the national defense and public security forces, it is stipulated that the LPRP provides direct, unified, centralized, and all-round leadership to the national defense and public security forces.

Foundations for national defense and public security work must be built firmly and strongly. The people's armed forces must be built up so that they have a high level of combat quality for securely defending and safeguarding the country and the people's socialist construction.

The central national defense and public security committee is the supreme leadership and command committee of the entire armed forces of the Lao people, which is under the leadership of the party Central Committee. With regard to this, the Political Bureau and the party Central Committee Secretariat provide direct leadership. The military council at any level acts as a collective leadership organization of that level.

The principle for organizing the party leadership toward the Army is that the party Central Committee provides direct, centralized, and all-round leadership to the Army by administering it through the National Defense Council and the national defense minister; and provides leadership to party work, political work, and cadre work by administering it through the National Defense Council and the Army General Political Department. The Army General Political Department carries out activities like other committees attached to the party Central Committee.

The organizing of grass-roots party organizations in the Army and public security forces relies on realistic conditions. At the company level, even though there are many full members, only party cells are organized

The Army General Political Department is under the guidance of the party Central Committee Secretariat and coordinates with the central party committee organizations committees, the central party committee Propaganda and Training Board, the provincial and municipal party committees, and the provincial and municipal national defense and public security committees in guiding ideological work and party organization work in the Army.

Clause 9: On party discipline

As the party controls administrative power, party members have the responsibility to enforce party discipline and, at the same time, act as exemplary models in abiding by state laws as specified in Article 33. In addition to the old regulations, I propose that the following be added: State organizations are authorized to mete out legal punishment against any party member who is found to violate state laws. Party organizations are prohibited from covering up such a misdeed and must take party disciplinary action against the party member in question. Before the court proceeds with investigation of a party member, it must exchange views with the party organization to which the accused party member belongs, and must report on the investigation to his or her management organization.

Clause 10: On party finance

Article 35: The old regulations have not specified the amount of membership fees for the party. For the convenience of party members in paying party membership fees, I propose that the following be added:

Party members who receive salaries, pensions, and stipends must contribute half a percent in cash of their salaries, pensions, and stipends to the party as monthly membership fees.

Unsalaried party members are required to pay 1 kip a month as party membership fees.

In addition to paying party membership fees, party members who join mass organizations must also pay membership fees to the organizations they join in accordance with their regulations.

Two-thirds of party membership fees must be given to the higher party committee while one-third must be kept in the coffer for expenses of party work at that level.

The party regulations compose one of the most important documents in party building. They spell out the principles in party building in detail with a view to ensuring that our party is built into a genuine Marxist-Leninist party and is the organizer and leader of all victories of the Lao revolution.

All services, levels, party organizations, and party members must study and grasp firmly the party regulations, the duties of members, and the political tasks so as to make our party more progressive, unified, and stronger to become a model for all movements in our country. This concludes my report. [Applause]

PASASON EDITORIAL WELCOMES FOURTH LPRP CONGRESS

BK161200 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1100 GMT 13 Nov 86

[13 November PASASON editorial: "Wholeheartedly Salute and Greet the Fourth LPRP Congress"]

[Text] Today, our entire party, Army, and people are very jubilant to turn together to Vientiane capital -- the heart of our nation -- to salute to and welcome the fourth congress of our beloved and respected LPRP -- organizer and leader of all victories of the Lao revolution -- opening in elegance. In the recent past, the working class, farmers of various tribes, cadres and combatants in the national defense and public security forces, students and schoolchildren, intellectuals, and people of various classes have actively taken part in enthusiastic emulation campaigns in all sectors from the mountains to the plains and from Gnot Ou [northernmost area of Laos] to Liph [southernmost area of Laos] to welcome this historic congress. In addition to the cadres and party members who are considered principals, the people of various tribes, in particular educated students, intellectuals, and representatives of various tribes have also positively contributed many good views to the draft political report of the party. This has shown the close and solid relations between the masses and the party.

In the production sector, the workers and farmers throughout the country have effectively launched rich campaigns, for example, the campaigns of using new agricultural techniques, building irrigation projects, carrying out intensive cultivation, planting industrial trees, and fulfilling obligations toward the state. In various factories, plants, and companies, campaigns have been also launched to implement the new economic management system to increase the quality of products and produce many types of consumer goods, scoring achievements to welcome the fourth party congress. In emulation campaigns, youths of various tribes throughout the country have promoted and expanded their active role and boosted the campaigns in the "three-solidarity and four-offensive" spirit, thereby scoring many outstanding achievements as a gift to the party congress. Their continuous emulation campaigns in fulfilling the obligations of defending the country, building or repairing roads, and carrying out art, literary, sports, and acrobatic activities in an enthusiastic atmosphere are noteworthy.

In the national defense field, our various armed forces have promoted and expanded their fine traditions, closely associated with the fraternal people of various tribes, struggled heroically, and defeated in a timely manner all enemy schemes of general sabotage, thus positively contributing to the building of bases and effectively maintaining the political tranquillity, social order, and peaceful labor of the fraternal people. It can be said that there have never been such enthusiastic and extensive emulation campaigns by our entire party, Army, and people in many sectors and such achievements scored in many fields as on this occasion. This has shown the profound sentiments, good care, and earnest confidence of our entire people in the great party.

During the past 5 years, the struggle between the two systems -- socialism and capitalism -- has changed in a very furious and complicated manner; we had to make an utmost endeavor to settle various new, important problems in economic and social work. But, thanks to the talented and creative leadership of the party Central committee with beloved and respected Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan as head, the people of various tribes throughout the country have upheld revolutionary heroism, overcome various obstacles and difficulties, and scored many great achievements.

The Fourth LPRP Congress will evaluate the achievements in implementing the party's line in the past, in particular in the period since the Third LPRP Congress. The congress will review lessons on practices and theories to be used as a beacon for the years to come. The congress will decide various strategic tasks of the revolution throughout the period of transition to socialism. It will decide various basic guidelines and tasks as well as goals for the period from now to the year 2000 and for the Second 5-year State Plan from 1986 to 1990. In addition, this congress will study and decide on the revision of the party's rules and regulations and will elect a new party Central Committee which will serve as the symbol of the party's intelligence and unity to guarantee always the firm leadership of the party to be worthy of the trust of the entire party and all compatriots throughout the country.

Our party's fourth congress is a great event in the political life of the people of various tribes throughout the country. It will lead to the opening of a new, glorious path for our people's revolutionary cause. Throughout half a century of the revolutionary struggle under the correct and clear-sighted leadership of the former Indochinese Communist Party and the present LPRP, our people have scored great and glorious achievements as never before in our history. Over the past 10 years, our party has accumulated many precious lessons in leading our nation to implement the two strategic tasks. The status and prestige of our nation and party have been raised to an even higher level in the international arena. The people of all tribes are firmly convinced that with the sharp collective intelligence of the various outstanding delegates of the party, our party congress on this occasion will certainly be gloriously successful. Our entire Lao people would like to wholeheartedly welcome the congress and would like to express lofty gratitude to our beloved and respected LPRP. The Lao people of various tribes throughout the country will, as always, strengthen a unique solidarity around the party, strive to contribute to defending and building the party, and be determined to overcome all difficulties and to sacrifice everything to successfully translate into reality the line, policies, and plans of the party.

Long live the LPRP, organizer and leader of all victories of the Lao revolution!

PASASON HAILS SUCCESS OF FOURTH LPRP CONGRESS

BK171559 Vientiane KPL in English 0950 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] Vientiane, November 17 (KPL) -- The organ of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party CC, PASASON, in its Sunday editorial hailed the brilliant success of the fourth congress of the LPRP, which was held here from November 13 to 15 in an atmosphere of solidarity, enthusiasm, conviction, and in the spirit of proletarian internationalism.

The fourth congress -- a most significant event of the LPRP -- took place in an atmosphere of solidarity, enthusiasm, conviction, and in the spirit of proletarian internationalism during the last three days and ended in brilliant success. The congress unanimously adopted several important resolutions for the new stage of the revolution. It elected with full unanimity a new Central Committee of the party which is composed of outstanding representatives of our nation. The entire party, army and people are satisfied with and proud of the brilliant success of the fourth party congress and are confident in the leadership of the new Central Committee and the Political Bureau of the party with Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan as general secretary.

The paper continues:

In implementing the resolutions of the third congress of the party, the Lao people, under the leadership of the LPRP, scored great achievements and met the target set by the third congress. Inspired by the spirit of the third congress, our party has laid down at the present congress the guideline and tasks of the Second 5-Year Plan (1986-90) for economic and social development, the orientation for socialist construction without going through the stage of capitalist development from now up to the year 2000. The documents adopted by the present fourth congress of the party have the most significance for the political, social, and economic life of the nation. It will be the guideline for revolution aiming at bringing prosperity to the entire Lao people. All the party bodies and members will have to study and clearly understand these resolutions in order to correctly implement them in their work with creativeness. They also have to introduce those resolutions to the masses, and launch emulation campaign for fulfillment of the resolutions.

The paper points out:

The more we are proud of the success of the party congress, the more we have to be determined to implement the resolutions of the congress. Each state institution, each region and working group has to work out plans according to the resolutions while taking into consideration their own particular conditions. Only by doing so, can we show our confidence and faithfulness to the new Central Committee, the Political Bureau and the Secretariat of the party and Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan.

The paper finally concludes:

Our future is bright, and our revolution is steadily advancing. Let our entire party, army and people strengthen our solidarity, unity of mind and force, promote our spirit of self-reliance, and emulate one another in fulfilling the resolutions of the fourth party congress and our two strategic tasks.

SED DELEGATION DEPARTS AFTER LPRP CONGRESS

BK181037 Vientiane KPL in English 0903 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] Vientiane, November 18 (KPL) -- The delegation of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED) led by Warner Walde, alternate Politburo member and first secretary of the SED committee of Cottbus country, left here yesterday on a special plane after attending the 4th congress of the LPRP.

The SED delegation was seen off at the airport by Phoumi Vongvichit, Politburo member of the LPRP CC, acting-president of the republic and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Lao PDR; Sisavat Keobounphan, Politburo member and secretary of the LPRP CC; and other senior officials.

Dietrich Jarck, GDR ambassador to Laos, was also on hand.

1,600 REFUGEES TO RETURN FROM THAILAND

BK171456 Hong Kong AFP in English 1337 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] Bangkok, Nov 17 (AFP) -- Laos has agreed to take back 1,600 Laotian refugees from Thailand in what would be the first non-voluntary repatriation between the two countries, officials said here Monday.

Thailand, host to some 250,000 refugees from communist Indochina, had turned the Laotians away in July 1985 when it began a screening program to separate those fleeing for political reasons from those merely hoping for better economic conditions in the West.

Vientiane had previously refused to accept Laotians not eager to return. Reliable sources here said Bangkok had asked Vientiane to change its mind as part of a warming of relations between the two neighbors.

Laotian leader Kaysone Phomvihan said at a national party congress which ended Saturday in Vientiane that detente with Thailand was now one of his nation's goals.

A high-ranking Thai delegation is to visit Laos from November 27-29 to discuss normalizing relations between the two neighbors, which worsened following the invasion of Cambodia by Laos's main ally Vietnam in 1978. Thailand has closed most border trade points and banned the export of over 200 strategic goods since 1981. An estimated 50,000 Vietnamese troops are stationed in Laos.

Officials here said an agreement on repatriating the refugees was signed by a representative of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and Laotian officials in early October.

The screening program is the first of its kind in asylum countries in Southeast Asia and is implemented with agreement of the UNHCR and major refugee-taking countries.

Of the 300,000 Laotians -- out of a population of 3.5 million -- who have fled since the communists took over the country in 1975, only 15,000 have returned, said Laotian officials in estimates confirmed by Western sources.

The UNHCR has chaperoned 2,921 Laotians home from Thailand in the only voluntary repatriation program in communist Indochina. The remaining returnees are called "spontaneous," many swimming by night across the Mekong River which forms much of the 1,700 kilometre (1,100-mile) Thai-Laotian border.

Those returning are a trickle, however, compared with the 90,000-plus Laotians in holding camps in Thailand, clinging to the hope of resettlement from what they see as political and economic hardship in their native land.

REPORTAGE, COMMENTARY ON UNITED FRONT ANNIVERSARY

Nguyen Van Linh Speech

BK181501 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Report with portions recorded on ceremony held in Hanoi on 18 November by VFF Central Committee to mark the 56th anniversary of the Vietnam National United Front]

[Text] A grand ceremony was held by the VFF Central Committee in Hanoi this morning to mark the 56th anniversary of the Vietnam National United Front [VNUF], 18 November 1930-18 November 1986.

Comrades Nguyen Van Linh, member of the Political Bureau and standing member of the party Central Committee Secretariat; Nguyen Huu Tho, vice chairman of the Council of State and chairman of the National Assembly; Hoang Quoc Viet, honorary chairman of the VFF Central Committee Presidium; and Huynh Tan Phat, chairman of the VFF Central Committee Presidium, were present at the ceremony. Also attending were comrades and dignitaries of the VFF Central Committee and many veteran revolutionary cadres who have carried out VNUF work for decades.

Opening the ceremony, Chairman Huynh Tan Phat recalled the VNUF's glorious tradition of struggle and affirmed: In the past 56 years, under the leadership of the CPV headed by great President Ho Chi Minh, the VNUF has existed and continuously developed with different political programs, organizational forms, and appellations suited to each period and stage of the revolution. The VNUF has constantly been built, consolidated, and broadened, making glorious contributions to the Vietnamese nation's common revolutionary cause. In the stage of the entire country advancing toward socialism, the VFF has become the front of manual and intellectual laborers. In the system of the party leadership, people's mastery, and state management, the VFF is the largest sociopolitical organization acting as the common representative of the working people's right to collective mastery, a link that connects all social strata of the party, and a firm prop of the state built on the basis of the worker-peasant alliance under the party leadership. Dealing with the present situation of the country and the tasks of the front, Chairman Huynh Tan Phat clearly pointed out:

[Begin recording] In the current stage of the revolution, the VFF's greatest task is to achieve satisfactorily the worker-peasant alliance; closely unite the intelligentsia and other strata of working people; and unite various nationalities, religions, personalities, those Hoa people who have lived in Vietnam for a long time and are attached to the Vietnamese people, and Vietnamese currently living abroad who wish to contribute to national construction. This is aimed at achieving the common objective of successfully building socialism and firmly defending the socialist Vietnamese fatherland, thereby contributing to preserving peace in Southeast Asia and the rest of the world. We will make every effort to strengthen solidarity in the country, strengthen the militant solidarity and special friendship with the peoples of Laos and Cambodia and with the Soviet Union and various fraternal socialist countries, and unite with progressive people throughout the world.

Our immediate tasks are to actively motivate the people of various strata, mobilize and rally all people around the party, achieve the unity of action among the front's member organizations, and coordinate with the administration to overcome the difficulties and negative aspects in the socioeconomic life, to implement various party resolutions and state policies and laws, and to step up the socialist patriotic emulation movement, thereby scoring achievements in honor of the sixth party congress.

Under the party leadership, our front must surge forward to become a broad sociopolitical organization at each level, achieve the unity of will and action among the front's member organizations, closely coordinate with the administration, serve as a symbol of the all-people solidarity, and carry out practical activities to serve the current cause of revolution. After the sixth party congress, our VFF will mobilize the people to successfully implement its resolutions for the 1986-90 period. [end recording]

Speaking for the party Central Committee and on behalf of Comrade General Secretary Truong Chinh, Comrade Nguyen Van Linh made a statement. He said:

[Begin recording] First of all, I would like to convey to you, the elders, to my friends, comrades, brothers, and sisters present at this meeting the most cordial sentiments and the warmest greetings of esteemed Comrade General Secretary Truong Chinh and of the CPV Central Committee. [applause]

We organized the commemoration of the 56th anniversary of the VNUF at a time when the entire party and people are making every effort to successfully carry out the two strategic tasks -- building socialism and defending the socialist fatherland -- and, at the same time, are demanding an urgent renovation to break away from the present acute socioeconomic difficulties and to take our country forward. Recollection of the tradition of national unity and the precious lessons of the tradition of national unity and the precious lessons of the VNUF's work must be closely linked with this demand for renovation, a demand that has the character of a law.

We are very proud of the traditional unity of our people, the sons and daughters of the dragon and the immortals. We can also take legitimate pride in the clear-sighted and marvelous leadership to Uncle Ho and our party Central Committee in building the VNUF in accordance with the truth summed up by President Ho in his famous statement: Unity, unity, great unity; success, success, great success. [end recording]

Comrade Nguyen Van Linh stressed: The entire party and people are demanding renovation. In the present situation, cadres doing front work and mass agitation work can no longer talk about politics and ideology in general terms. They must keep close contact with economic problems and must be sensitive enough to absorb the economic viewpoints adopted by the Political Bureau and discussed by Comrade General Secretary Truong Chinh in his very important address at the recent congress of delegates of the Hanoi municipal party organization.

Renovating the way of thinking means to return to the masses' work style of the mass agitation cadres, considering it impossible for cadres to be separated from the masses, just as fish cannot live out of water. It also means that cadres must definitely get rid of bureaucratic work style that alienates them from the masses and the grass roots. More than anyone else, front and mass agitation cadres must know how to bring into full play the tradition of relying on the people and discussing state and family affairs with them and to translate the slogan "by the people, for the people" into material strength, actions, and mass movements. In conclusion, Comrade Nguyen Van Linh said:

[Begin recording] Within the limits of this get-together, I would like to inform you, the elders, and my comrades, of the serious attitude with which the Political Bureau, the Secretariat, and the Central Committee of the CPV have received the opinions and aspirations of the entire party and people both inside and outside the country.

They have also seriously learned from the experience of the CPSU and other fraternal parties. This will be proven by actions to be taken right now and will be reflected in the draft political report to be presented before the sixth national party congress. This marks a renovation of the party and state in their way of thinking, in organization, cadres, and work style. In short, this is a renovation of all aspects aimed at bringing about favorable socioeconomic changes in the coming years.

Carrying out renovation, as esteemed Comrade General Secretary Truong Chinh has already said, is a matter of life and death. This is a requirement as well as the source of confidence and hope for the entire party and people.

We know well that no renovation can take place smoothly if it has a revolutionary character and directly affects the social system, customs, and psychology as well as each individual. Yet, this is a golden opportunity and it has become an irreversible trend.

Amid the warm atmosphere of today's meeting, we resolutely demonstrate that our words will match our deeds. With our absolute confidence in the shining truth -- unity, unity, great unity; success, success, great success -- condensed by President Ho, we must join hands in fostering and developing the VFF's role, continue to contribute our opinions to the Sixth CPV Congress, and prepare all forces to readily implement resolutions of the congress. This must be carried out under the motto: All for the socialist fatherland and for the people's happiness. [applause] [end recording]

Amid a warm and cordial atmosphere, many veteran revolutionary cadres -- those who have been involved in the front tasks over the past several decades -- such as Comrades Hoang Quoc Viet, Tran Cung, and others spoke, recalling those years and months in the history of the front's activities for the sake of the party and the people and expressing their confidence in the bright future of the nation. Comrade Hoang Quoc Viet, honorary chairman of the Presidium of the VFF Central Committee, said:

[Begin recording] The main purpose of today's meeting is to motivate our people to continue to develop the effect of the all-people's solidarity bloc in order to advance national construction to a new stage -- the state of the entire, already-unified country advancing toward socialism. This constitutes a very large force spreading from the northern to the central and southern parts of Vietnam.

I am convinced that once all the people surge forward to build the country victoriously, the lives of our people will experience considerable improvement and our children will be properly fed and educated. This is a necessary condition for pushing the country forward. [end recording]

The commemorative ceremony ended amid the confidence of the great national solidarity bloc. All the delegates expressed their determination to join the VFF committees at all levels in studying and implementing various party directives in order to ensure the increasingly effective performance of the front, thereby making due contributions to the causes of promoting all-people solidarity and firmly building and defending the socialist Vietnamese fatherland.

Huynh Tan Phat Article

OW181823 Hanoi VNA in English 1518 GMT 18 Nov 86

[All quotation marks as received]

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov 18 -- The daily NHAN DAN today runs an exclusive article written by Huynh Tan Phat, president of the Presidium of the Vietnam Fatherland Front Central Committee, reviewing the constant development of the Vietnam National United Front over the past decades.

It says:

"More than 50 years have elapsed since its foundation, the Vietnam National United Front (VNUF) founded and led by the Communist Party of Vietnam and beloved President Ho Chi Minh, has unceasingly developed through various historical stages and in different names, making outstanding contributions to the success of the nation.

"At present when the whole country is advancing along the road toward socialism with the two strategic tasks of building socialism and defending the socialist homeland, the Vietnam Fatherland Front (present-day VNUF) has actually become an organization rallying Vietnamese working people including the socialist intelligentsia".

"The Vietnamese revolution has embarked on the initial stage of the period of transition to socialism the front's primary task is to build an ever stronger worker-peasant alliance, closely unite intellectuals and other working people of different social strata, and rally people of all ethnic groups, religions, personalities and overseas Vietnamese with a view to successfully building socialism and firmly safeguarding the socialist fatherland". [sentence as received]

"The front is a body typifying the people's ever stronger unity bloc and representing their right to collective mastery of the society. It is a solid bridge linking broad social sections with the party and a firm mainstay of the proletarian dictatorship. Realities have shown that the front has been trusted by the people who have often reflected their aspirations through the front to the party and administration at different levels. With the help of the front, the people have engaged in economic and social management.

"On the other hand, the front has lent a hand to the administration and other responsible bodies to create favourable conditions for the people to exercise their right to collective mastery of the society, thereby contributing to strictly implementing the party and state line and policies.

"The front has actively motivated the working people to take part in labour emulation movements such as to practise thrift, open saving accounts, buy government bonds, help people and soldiers in northern border areas, assist victims of storms and floods, broaden the old people's fund, and maintain public order and political security.

"So far, the old people's funds have been set up in all localities throughout the country with the participation of 4.5 million people, accounting for 40 per cent of the total of old people in the country with their long-term savings amounting to 200 million dong (Vietnamese currency).

"Of late, the front organizations at all levels across the country have made many valuable ideas and suggestions to the draft political report of the party Central Committee to be presented to the coming sixth national party congress. This is a vivid activity of the front functioning as a representative of the people of all walks of life, with its high sense of responsibility toward the most important political event of the party and people at present."

NHAN DAN Editorial

BK171241 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 16 Nov 86

[NHAN DAN 17 November editorial: "The Revolution Is an Enterprise of the Masses"]

[Text] This year, our people commemorate the first anniversary of the United National Front on 18 November. Fifty six years have elapsed since the Indochinese Communist Party Standing Committee issued the directive to establish the anti-imperialist allied association on 18 November 1930, opening the glorious page of the United National Front history in our country.

Our party, headed by great President Ho Chi Minh, is always profoundly aware of the invincible strength of the great national solidarity bloc, using the people as the base of the United National Front under the party leadership.

Over the past half century or more, the Front has always promoted the tradition of national unity and all-people solidarity to remain worthy of Uncle Ho's commendation: The forest of great solidarity trees has blossomed and their roots have gone deep among all the people. Under various forms of organization in each different revolutionary period, the Front always remains the United National Front and one of the factors which decide the victories of our people's revolution.

The Front has become a political base to represent the laboring people's collective mastery. It is the link between the people of all strata and the party and a firm support for our state. It has made very great and important contributions to the building and defending of the socialist fatherland.

The party and President Ho Chi Minh have always firmly grasped the mass viewpoint, considering the revolution as an enterprise of the masses. Uncle Ho specified: The country must use the people as a base, the country can last only on a firm base. Victory must be built on the base of the people. [Ho Chi Minh; "Complete Works 1948-50," page 12]

In his address to the conference of cadres to study the draft political report to the coming sixth party congress, Comrade Truong Chinh generally reviewed one of the important lessons of experience of our party saying that the strength of a country and its revolution lies in the people. If we want to really develop the laboring people's collective mastery, we must rely on the people. All policies and lines must be formulated on the basis of the people.

This was also the tradition of national construction and defense of our forefathers who considered the people's will as the strongest fortress, as exemplified by Tran Hung Dao [Vietnamese national hero in 12th century] who held that the spirit of humanity and justice consists in ensuring peace for the people, as written in the "Declaration of Victory Over the Chinese" [Vietnamese literary masterpiece by 14th century scholar Nguyen Trai].

The lesson saying that the revolution is an enterprise of the masses was formerly very important and will remain so now and forever. Whenever the laboring people can be really their own masters, and the masses unanimously agree with the party, then a revolutionary movement can appear there.

There are some abnormal phenomena in our society. Some cadres have distanced themselves from the people and have failed to rely on the people, to resolve the problems raised by the people, and to respect the views, role, and functions of the VFF and other mass organizations. They prefer to use administrative measurers, issue orders, apply compulsory action, and at times persecute and oppress the people.

Some party committee echelons have neglected the tasks related to the masses and the Front, and have not relied on the Front to guide and control basic party organizations. Many leading and management agencies and many organizations in charge of the mass motivation tasks and the front-related tasks have also shown themselves to be bureaucratic and have refused to renovate their work method to remain close to the grass-roots level and the masses, thus failing to thoroughly understand the people's mind and aspirations.

The objectives set by the party congress and the various party Central Committee plenums can be achieved only through the creative revolutionary acts of millions of people and by the positive participation of the VFF and other member organizations of the Front.

We should rid ourselves of the incorrect idea that tasks related to the Front and the masses are only measures to mobilize the implementation of party policies and lines. As regards those policies directly involving the livelihood of the people nation wide, as well as in localities and primary installations, party committee echelons and administrative agencies should consult with the Front and the mass organizations before making a decision.

In the renovation of the economic management system, there should also be wider regular participation of the mass organizations in the Front.

In villages, city wards, and population centers, we should promote the role of trade unions, youth unions, women's unions, collectivized peasants associations, and the VFF to mobilize the people to organize production, develop the family economy, organize distribution, circulation, and services; perform cultural and educational activities; protect the public health and environment; maintain social order and public security; and implement the Army's rear service policy.

Socioeconomic management work is not a task assigned to professional managers in particular, but it is also an undertaking of the people. All echelons, sectors, the administration, the public security force, and the Army must respect the mass organizations and the Front, closely coordinate with and create conditions for the Front member organizations to operate, and participate in the management of the state, economy, and society.

All party committee echelons should stimulate the initiative and creativity of the Front in the implementation of the revolutionary tasks. The Front and all mass organizations should also renovate the scope of their activities to suit the renovation of the socioeconomic management system and the already raised level of general knowledge of the people.

The legitimate interests of the masses and Front member organizations have raised many new problems to be resolved. All echelons, sectors, cadres, and party members should firmly grasp all the party's viewpoints, guidelines, and policies in the new revolutionary state concerning workers, civil servants, peasants, intellectuals, youths, teenagers, children, women, people of all nationalities, faithful of all religious, and overseas Vietnamese.

The achievements over the past 5 years in building socialism and defending the country have demonstrated the important role and effective operations of the VFF under the party leadership, and our people's patriotism and earnest love for socialism.

The VFF at all levels recently manifested their role of mastering the country by enthusiastically contributing their views to the draft political report to be presented at the sixth national party congress. They have proved to be fully capable of sharing their views with the party even in the process of defining revolutionary lines and tasks and in deciding the vital issues of the country.

The firm and strong national solidarity bloc constitutes the invincible strength to advance the construction and defense of the socialist fatherland toward many new victories. In this enterprise, all our people bear deeply in their mind Uncle Ho's teaching: Solidarity, solidarity, great solidarity; success, success, great success!

NHAN DAN VIEWS CEMA MEETING, USSR COOPERATION

OW181841 Hanoi VNA in English 1507 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] Hanoi VAN November 18 -- The meeting of the party leaders of the member countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CEMA) held in Moscow on Nov. 10-11 and that between General Secretary Truong Chinh and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev on Nov. 12 are two great, important events for the Vietnamese party, and people and the socialist community as a whole says NHAN DAN in an editorial today.

The paper describes the working meeting of the party leaders of the CMEA member countries as a "new development in the relations of the countries in the socialist community, heightening their cooperation in the economic and other fields. [quotation marks as received] It recalls that the meeting was unanimous in working out a program aimed at realising the council's efficiency of cooperation and assistance to Vietnam, Cuba and Mongolia in conformity with the characteristics of each country. "That is an agreement of great significance and strong encouragement to the Vietnamese people" NHAN DAN stresses.

The meeting, the paper says supported the Soviet Union's principled stance at the Reykjavik summit, and highly valued the constructive proposals of paramount importance put forth by Mikhail Gorbachev.

It attached great importance to the pushing up of the concerted activities of the socialist countries in the international arena, of their common efforts, together with the broad front of the peace-loving people throughout the world, to ensure the success of the struggle to abolishing nuclear weapons and preserving peace and security in all parts of the world. [sentence as received]

The working meeting of party leaders of the CMEA member countries, the paper continues, has solved many practical issues and ended in success. It made important contributions to further consolidating their cooperation on the basis of socialist internationalism between the parties and states of the socialist community, opening the process of basically reorganizing and renovating the CMEA's activities aimed at stepping up the development of each country and the whole community, and bringing into play the superiority of socialism in international relations.

The paper goes on:

"The meeting between Truong Chinh and M.S. Gorbachev on Nov. 12 was an important event and a new, important step of development in the special friendship and all-round cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union. The two leaders were unanimous in the issues and measures to strengthen the all-round cooperation between the two countries."

NHAN DAN notes with joy that the two countries were of unanimous views on their stance and policies at home and abroad, and that their special friendship and comprehensive cooperation have constantly developed. It also notes with joy that M.S. Gorbachev has extended fine feelings and valuable support for the Vietnamese people.

The paper quotes the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee as saying that the meetings are a "new step of development in the relations between Vietnam and the fraternal socialist countries, strongly encouraging the entire Vietnamese party and people who are actively preparing for the sixth party congress aimed at vigorously building the country along socialism and contributing to the cause of peace and social progress in Asia and the rest of the world."

FERTILIZER, RUBBER COOPERATION WITH USSR NOTED

BK161608 Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 6 Nov 86 pp 1, 4

[VNA report]

[Text] Implementing the agreement on the annual supply of fertilizer between the Soviet Union and our country, over the past 5 years (1981-1985) the Soviet federation of fertilizer production enterprises has supplied our agricultural sector with more than 4.067 million metric tons of standard fertilizer in support of intensive cultivation. The well-proportioned supply of nitrate fertilizer each year by the Soviet Union has contributed significantly to increasing our country's grain output from 15.1 million metric tons in 1981 to 18.2 million metric tons in 1985. The Soviet supply of nitrate fertilizer has also helped us carry out the intensive cultivation of various kinds of vegetables and subsidiary and short-term industrial crops, thereby creating the source of farm products for export.

As of 30 September, the Soviet Union not only had supplied in full the more than 1.061 million metric tons of fertilizer as planned for 1986 (the year that has recorded the largest ever quantity) but also had supplied another 260,000 supplemental metric tons of nitrate fertilizer under the 1987 plan.

Over the past 5 years, the Soviet Union has also supplied the Lam Thao superphosphate plant (Vinh Phu) with more than 176,000 metric tons of potash fertilizer and hundreds of thousands of metric tons of ferrous sulphate for use as key raw materials in the production of superphosphate.

In the process of implementing the agreement on the supply of fertilizer to our country, the Soviet federation of fertilizer production enterprises and the representation of the USSR Ministry of Maritime Fleet in Vietnam have worked with devotion and such a spirit as to ensure that fertilizer is supplied in larger quantitites and delivered faster this year than in previous years for the sake of their Vietnamese friends.

The Soviet Union signed an agreement with our state for the supply of more than 1 million metric tons of standard nitrate fertilizer to Vietnam each year from 1983 to 1985. However, in 1983 and 1984 we did not receive fertilizer in full quantities as specified in the agreement. To settle this problem, in 1985 the Soviet federation of fertilizer production enterprises not only supplied in full the 1.075 million metric tons as in the agreement between the two countries but also supplied an extra quantity to make up for the shortfalls of the two previous years. According to the agreement, the Soviet supply of potash fertilizer to Vietnam for 1986 is 50,000 metric tons. To date, however, our agricultural sector has received a total of 82,498 metric tons -- largest quantity it has ever received from the Soviet Union.

The Vietnam rubber general department recently held a solemn ceremony to inaugurate rubber plantations to be exploited under a program of cooperation with the Soviet Union.

Before 1980, the rubber sector in our country had only 1 corporation and 6 plantations with a total of 41,000 laborers to plant, care for, and process 64,000 hectares of rubber. After 5 years of cooperation with the Soviet Union, the sector has set up 17 corporations, 126 plantations, and dozens of units, institutes, and schools with 152,000 laborers and a total rubber area of 172,000 hectares, thus exceeding the set target. Under the program of cooperation with the Soviet Union alone, the sector has finished planting 50,000 new hectares of rubber on schedule, thus exceeding the planned acreage specified in the agreement signed with the Soviet Union.

Over the past 5 years, most of these rubber plantations have fulfilled or exceeded all the economic and technical targets set by the central level and have ensured that all surviving trees meet or exceed the technical requirements. Many plantations have employed the methods of planting rubber by seed, which requires technique but saves labor and investment. Technical regulations for rubber planting have been inspected rigidly from work teams and units to corporations. Before starting work, all corporations usually provide their cadres and workers with technical training or demonstrations. Various measures and forms of contract have been applied in a way that suits each type of work and each type of laborer. The Dau Tien rubber corporation is a unit with relatively significant achievements in rubber planting. Thanks to its good care, rubber trees have grown fast. The corporation has provided seeds and techniques for other localities to expand their rubber areas and assisted Cuba and Cambodia in rubber planting. Meanwhile, it has divided its forces and facilities to set up two other rubber corporations in the central highlands.

These achievements have created a firm basis for our country to sign an agreement with the Soviet Union for the planting of another 300,000 hectares of rubber from now until the year 2000. All corporations of the rubber sector have begun to plant 160,000 hectares of rubber, including 110,000 hectares under the program of cooperation with the Soviet Union between 1986 and 1990.

HANOI ON SINO-U.S.-JAPAN 'COLLUSION,' THAI POLICY

BK141417 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Station editor Vu Dinh Vinh's feature: "Heighten Vigilance for National Defense"]

[Text] Dear comrades and friends, the so-called courtesy and friendship call by a U.S. flotilla to Qingdao Port, China, 5-11 November was, as many observe, a historic visit marking a new development of the Sino-U.S. military collusion that is currently being intensified to serve the U.S. imperialists' dark designs in the region. While announcing this event during his visit to China last month, U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger stressed that this would strengthen confidence in Sino-U.S. relations, including in the military field, which are built on a very firm foundation and have a bright future. The fact remains that the host country gave a grand welcome to the visiting U.S. warships, including two that are capable of carrying nuclear weapons. For the first time in the past 40 years and more, hundreds of U.S. sailors were seen strolling on the streets of Chinese port city.

Commenting on this event, the Japanese newspaper SHIMBUN [as heard] pointed out that the close relations between Washington and Beijing will aggravate tension in this region and the rest of the world. The newspaper also disclosed that China may hope the United States will supply it with weapons and military equipment in exchange for the Qingdao port call. In reality, Washington announced not long ago its plan to sell \$550 million worth of aircraft equipment to China. James Lyons, commander of the U.S. Pacific Fleet who led the U.S. flotilla on its visit to China, said upon arriving in Qingdao: This China port call will promote military cooperation between the United States and China. This cooperation is important because the Chinese and U.S. Navies share a common objective.

According to Western experts, though not yet fully disclosed, it is unimaginable that the United States has provided China with \$300 million worth of technology and equipment for producing large-caliber artillery shells, sold \$500 million worth of electronic equipment for China's F-8 aircraft, and sold technology and equipment to China for producing antisubmarine depth charges. It is worth noting that while visiting Chinese Defense Minister Zhang Aiping; and both sides made anti-Soviet statements and distorted the situation in Cambodia and Afghanistan.

In these days, cooperation among China, the United States, and Japan is also being stepped up. After rolling out a red carpet to warmly welcome U.S. sailors manning three U.S. warships to Qingdao Port, the Chinese authorities have just accorded a no less cordial welcome to Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone. While in Beijing, the Japanese Government leader declared close cooperation with China and assistance for its modernization plan. For his part, the Chinese host expressed the hope that Sino-Japanese cooperation will last for a thousand years whereas China last year declared to extend this cooperation only until the end of the 21st century.

Together with the joint military exercises conducted on a very large scale between the U.S. and Japanese Armed Forces, it is obvious that the tripartite cooperation and collusion are threatening peace and security and straining the situation not only in Northeast Asia alone.

In the mean time, the situation still remains tense in Southeast Asia. THE FAR EAST ECONOMIC REVIEW reported in its 6 November issue that the leader of one of the three Cambodian reactionary groups had, after pointing out internal troubles among these groups -- including armed conflicts -- referred to Pol Pot as the new Hitler and said: In reality, China is our emperor.

China has supplied the Cambodian reactionaries with weapons, ammunition, and money and directed them to sabotage the revival of the Cambodian people. The current serious conflict on the Cambodian-Thai border has resulted from the new acts of aggression taken by Thailand, but responsibility for this rests for the most part with the master of the Cambodian reactionaries.

As everyone knows, on 15 October, Thai troops, supported by aircraft and artillery, attacked and seized Hill 537 in Cambodian territory, southwest of Ampil in Battambang Province. To explain away their adventurous acts in the area of Hill 537, the ultrarightist Thai authorities have produced maps unilaterally drawn and published by the U.S. Army during the war of aggression against Vietnam and blatantly claimed that the area in question lies on Thai soil. The Hill 537 area is a mountain jungle area which has, for countless ages, been legally recognized as falling under Cambodia's sovereignty. Only in recent years, since Thailand became a sanctuary for the Cambodian reactionaries and Thai troops directly coordinated with them in combat, Hill 537 has become a target for Thailand's territorial expansion.

While public opinion has yet to forget its acts of aggression against the three Lao hamlets, Thailand has blatantly used force to seize the Hill 537 area belonging to the PRK. This act violates international law and the UN Charter and brazenly infringes upon Cambodia's sovereignty and territorial integrity. It causes instability in the region and, at the same time, runs counter to the trend of dialogue which is developing regionally and internationally.

Looking at Thailand's foreign policy in the recent past, people can see that it is, in fact, influenced by both the United States and China; and consequently, Bangkok has pursued an ill-advised foreign policy. U.S. military aid to be given to Thailand for the next 5 years will double that of the past 5 years. The network of tactical airfields in Thailand has for years now been so heavily equipped by the United States that they are called U.S. airfields. Joint U.S.-Thai military exercises have been conducted regularly in the sea area off southern Thailand to direct the tactical spearhead at the Indochinese countries. Worthy of note is the recently signed U.S.-Thai military pact under which the United States will set up on Thai soil a large strategic arms reserve stockpile in preparation for a large regional war.

The French paper LE MONDE DIPLOMATIQUE observed: Since 1979 and especially since it set up diplomatic relations with China, Thailand has virtually sided with China on the Cambodian issue. It has provided the Cambodian reactionaries with political and material support and with part of Thai territory for use as hideouts.

A document revealed by the press in Bangkok shows that in the past 5 years, Thailand has, under an agreement to coordinate actions with China, spent approximately \$200 million to foster the Cambodian reactionary force and reserve part of its territory -- the southeastern border area -- for use as sanctuary by the reactionary Pol Pot remnant army.

It can be said that at present, Thailand's policy and position toward the PRK have remained totally unchanged. Its policy remains one of confrontation and unity with China and the United States in giving a hand to the Cambodian reactionaries against the PRK. It has used military forces to support the Cambodian reactionaries and even mobilized troops to attack and seize hills located inside Cambodia such as in the case of Hill 537. Considering the regional, Asian, and international situation, such actions are ill-advised; they run counter to the interests of peace and stability of nations and the interests of Thailand itself.

While displaying good will, the people and revolutionary armed forces of Cambodia have their legitimate right to self-defense.

HANOI PARTY COMMITTEE HOLDS CONFERENCE

BK170621 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Text] On 14 and 15 November, the Hanoi municipal party committee held a conference of key cadres from various precincts, districts, cities, sectors, and mass organizations to disseminate and develop the results of the municipal party organization congress.

The conference heard Comrade Nguyen Thanh Binh, secretary of the party Central Committee and secretary of the municipal party committee, transmit the spirit of the speech delivered by Comrade Truong Chinh, general secretary of the party Central Committee, at the municipal party organization congress and Comrade Dao Duy Tung, chairman of the party Central Committee Propaganda and Training Department, speak of the renovation of economic thinking and economic viewpoints in accordance with the decree issued recently by the party Central Committee Political Bureau.

On this occasion, the municipal party committee launched a broad and deep propaganda drive on the results obtained by the municipal party organization congress, especially the views contributed to the congress by the comrade general secretary of the party Central Committee and the progressive viewpoints of our party. This was aimed at changing the ways to thinking and doing things, the disposition of the economic structure, and the mechanism of management to bring into play all the potentials of the capital, develop production, and create more jobs for the people and stabilize their livelihood.

FOREIGN MINISTRY REGRETS HERZOG'S SINGAPORE VISIT

BK170948 Hong Kong AFP in English 0942 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] Jakarta, Nov 17 (AFP) -- Indonesia deplores Singapore's "insensitivity" towards some of its Southeast Asian neighbours by accepting a planned visit by Israeli President Hayim Herzog, the Foreign Ministry said Monday.

A press communique released by the ministry said the government fully acknowledged Singapore's sovereignty in its international relations but nevertheless regretted Mr. Herzog's three-day visit to Singapore.

The Israeli president's visit to a member country of the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) is not "so beneficial for ASEAN solidarity," the release said.

Indonesia and Malaysia, along with Thailand, the Philippines, Singapore and Brunei, form ASEAN and both countries are staunch supporters of the Palestinians and the United Nations resolution demanding a complete withdrawal of Israeli troops from occupied Arab areas.

The Singaporean charge d'affaires in Jakarta has been summoned to be briefed on the government attitude vis-a-vis the upcoming Israeli visit, the release said.

(In Kuala Lumpur Saturday Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad announced that he had recalled Malaysia's chief envoy to Singapore for consultations. Dr. Mahathir made no official statement of protest at the visit, but a senior Foreign Office official said the move "indicated displeasure.")

(In Singapore Saturday Foreign Minister Supiah Dhanabalan said the visit, scheduled to start Tuesday, would go ahead as planned.)

The two governments' expressions of concern follow earlier protests by an influential Indonesian Moslem student group and by Malaysia's Parti Islam.

(In Singapore, a senior Indonesian diplomat said that Indonesian Ambassador Rais Abin would be away from Singapore during Mr. Herzog's state visit from Tuesday to Thursday. He said the Indonesian ambassador left for Penang on Saturday and had since gone to Jakarta. He could not give the exact date of his return, but said it would not be before the departure of Mr. Herzog. Asked whether it was an account of the Israeli president's visit that the Indonesian ambassador had left, he said: "You should be able to guess." Earlier in the day, the Malaysian high commissioner, K. Tharmaratnam, left for Kuala Lumpur on being recalled for consultations.)

AQUINO ORDERS CEASE-FIRE 'WITHIN THE MONTH'

HK190547 Hong Kong AFP in English 0545 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] Manila, Nov 19 (AFP) -- President Corazon Aquino has ordered aides to forge a ceasefire with Communist rebels within the month despite the murder of leftist leader Rolando Olalia, government peace negotiator said here Wednesday. "The instruction was to produce a ceasefire within the month," Agriculture Minister Ramon Mitra told reporters after a cabinet meeting.

He said the order was given after the meeting ended, in the presence of other cabinet members, and that he would shortly send word to the insurgents' peace negotiating panel. The meeting itself was devoted to economic matters.

Press reports here said Mr. Mitra Tuesday expressed pessimism about the prospects of a Christmas ceasefire after last week's murder of Mr. Olalia, which scuttled a government-rebel meeting Friday on a planned Christmas truce.

Mr. Mitra said after the cabinet meeting that his understanding was that the talks had been "postponed indefinitely" after the Olalia slaying, which the left blamed on Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, a critic of the talks.

Another official negotiator, Chief Government Auditor Teofisto Guingona, said Tuesday that the rebel National Democratic Front (NDF) had reestablished contact with him. Mr. Guingona held out hope that the talks could resume.

AQUINO HINTS LOYALISTS BEHIND OLALIA MURDER

OW181307 Tokyo KYODO in English 1143 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Excerpts] Manila, Nov. 18 KYODO -- President Corazon Aquino Tuesday appeared to blame loyalist followers of ousted President Ferdinand Marcos for the murder of a leftist labor leader as a cabinet official prepared for a trip to Japan for trade discussions that would "probably" touch on the kidnapping of a top Japanese business executive outside Manila over the weekend.

Speaking before a Swedish trade delegation led by Swedish Trade Minister Anita Dragin, Aquino said her nine-month-old government's progress cannot be derailed "by an insurgency that can never gain mass support nor the Right that is permanently discredited."

"A dictator several times more deadly and dangerous than the elements we face today could not stand in our path, what more the straggling remnants of his forces, the dwindling tendency towards thuggery and brutality left behind by that regime," Aquino said.

She referred to the brutal murder of labor lawyer, Rolando Olalia, chairman of the May 1 Movement (KMU) and the leftist People's Party (PNB), as among "our inherited and lingering problems" that also included the 17-year insurgency and Marcos loyalists.

But she made no reference to 53-year-old Nobuyuki Wakaoji, president of the Philippine branch of Mitsui and Co. who was kidnapped by five armed men last Saturday while returning from a golf tournament 50 kilometers south of Manila. [passage omitted]

Aquino thanked Sweden for fresh investments amounting to 350 million pesos (about 17.5 million dollars) made by the Swedish pharmaceutical firm, A B Astra, which began construction on a new plant recently. "It (the investment) will ... enable us to take in stride recent attempts to destabilize our society and continue on our way toward providing a better life for our people," she said, apparently referring to rumors of a military coup d'etat.

Trade and Industry Minister Jose Concepcion, who accompanied Aquino on her November 10-13 state visit to Japan, said he will return to Tokyo on Wednesday on a prescheduled follow-up visit.

Asked by reporters if Wakaoji's abduction will be taken up in talks with Japanese trade officials, he said the subject "may probably be raised, naturally."

"But I hope to be able to address the situation," he said. "One particular incident should not bring much concern. The Philippine Government is taking all the necessary steps."

"What's important is we should be able to overcome these difficulties and in the end it's the economic ties of both countries that need to be strengthened," he added.

"We would like to assure the Japanese companies that the Philippines is a stable place to make investments and to increase the necessary trade," he said, adding that investors are exposed to risks in every country. "But the level of risks here, with respect to kidnappings and bombings, is very low and I hope we can dispose of this incident very quickly so that we can push forward," he said.

Concepcion said he does not know of any developments in the kidnapping case but that he expected to be briefed on it by the authorities before he leaves for Tokyo Wednesday night.

He said that the incident has meant some "ripples" in Japan-Philippine relations. "But you know that initial concern has in a way not disrupted the decisions of the Japanese companies to make investments in the Philippines," he said. [passage omitted]

AQUINO SAID PLANNING CABINET RESHUFFLE

HK190147 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] President Aquino was reported set to reorganize the cabinet this week and will remove at least three of her ministers. However Defense Ministry sources said the planned cabinet weed-out was put off due to the Olalia murder case. The three ministers who will reportedly be removed were Executive Secretary Joker Arroyo, Local Government Minister Aquilino Pimentel and Labor Minister Augusto Sanchez. Arroyo's post is reported to be taken over by former executive secretary and now U.N. Population Executive Secretary Rafael Salas. It was earlier reported that Defense Minister Enrile had asked for the replacement of Arroyo, Sanchez, and Pimentel.

KMU SCORES AQUINO FOR 'INDECISIVENESS'

HK180733 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 16 Nov 86 pp 1, 7

[By staffmember Romina de los Reyes]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] In a press statement yesterday, the KMU [Kilusang Mayo Uno -- 1 May Movement] said the Olalia slaying was the "logical result of the President's series of indecisiveness and compromising attitude in dealing with the Marcos holdovers, a fact that had emboldened Enrile and his cohorts to plot and freely engage in bloody intrigues."

The nationwide strike, the KMU said, aims to:

- "Protest the continuing indecisiveness and compromising attitude of the Aquino regime vis-a-vis the enemies of the people.
- Demand the ouster of Enrile and all anti-people die-hards in the Government.
- Demand swift and decisive action on the part of the President against the fascist holdovers."

The general strike will begin at 6 a.m. Monday.

For its part, the LACC [Labor Advisory and Consultative Council] agreed to:

- Appoint FEW [Federation of Free Workers] head Johnny Tan and Lakas Manggagawa [Strength of Workers] head Paterno Menzon to the 11-man body formed by President Aquino to investigate the Olalia killing.
- Hold daily meetings beginning Monday to discuss developments and to formulate responses on a day-to-day basis.
- Join the general strike on the day of burial for Olalia and consider that day a national day of mourning.

Menzon said: "The Olalia murder was not only an attack on the KMU but on the entire labor sector."

LACC spokesman Cirpriano Malonzo said the LACC cannot commit to join the general strike because there has been no time to consult the local unions.

However, the LACC national leadership will not stop or take any action against local unions which may decide to join the strike on their own, he said.

The LACC also appealed to all labor groups including the Trade Unions Congress of the Philippines (TUCP), to join them in mourning for Olalia.

KMU, PNB TO CONDUCT OWN PROBE OF OLALIA MURDER

HK181359 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 18 Nov 86 pp 1, 8

[By Marlen Ronquillo]

[Text] Two militant groups are looking into the possible involvement of Marcos loyalists, military officers, big businessmen and "certain Americans" in the murder of labor leader Rolando Olalia last week.

Alan Jasminez, secretary general of the Partido ng Bayan [PNB -- People's Party], told the Kapihan [coffeeshop] press forum yesterday that the party and the Kilusang Mayo Uno [KMU -- 1 May Movement] which were both headed by Olalia, are undertaking an "independent probe" of the labor leader's killing.

Jasminez and the other Kapihan guests -- KMU spokesman Crispin Beltran, Elmer Lahug and Wilfred de Asis and Bagong Alyansang Makabayan [Bayan] Secretary General Lean Alejandro -- also charged that Olalia's murder was part of a grand plot of a clandestine group to destabilize the government, seize power and reduce the president to a mere figurehead.

Jasminez did not reveal the initial findings of the "independent probe." He said the probers have yet to establish "facts."

He also did not say why the KMU and the PNB are blaming Marcos loyalists, military men, big businessmen and certain Americans for the murder.

Jasminez said the plotters are setting the stage for an "Indonesian scenario," in reference to the massive purge of left-leaning elements in Indonesia in the 1960s by right-wing generals.

The President Sukarno was spared but was reduced to a mere figurehead.

Beltran said those behind the plot want to sabotage the peace initiatives of the Aquino government and her efforts to shift the present revolutionary government into a full constitutional democracy.

"They are against the ceasefire, they are against the ratification of the draft Charter," Beltran said.

Beltran and Alejandro urged the President to take "decisive actions" to put order into her government and crush those who are plotting against her.

In the press forum, the KMU, PNB and Bayan leaders also reiterated their demands for the immediate removal of Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile.

They said that the current protest will last until Thursday to dramatize "the progressive forces" mourning over the death of Olalia.

POLITICAL ALLY OF ENRILE KILLED IN AMBUSH

OW191155 Tokyo KYODO in English 1144 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] Manila, Nov. 19 KYODO -- A political ally of Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile was shot dead with two companions, and two police chiefs were also murdered in separate ambushes north of Manila Wednesday, the official PHILIPPINE NEWS AGENCY (PNA) reported. Military authorities are working on the theory that the killings were in retaliation for the brutal murder of left-wing labor leader Rolando Olalia last week.

The two police chiefs were reportedly killed by guerrillas of the communist-led New People's Army (NPA) in the towns of Porac and Floridablanca in Pampanga Province.

Enrile's associate, former National Assembly member David Puzon, was killed with his driver Romeo Reyes and a business associate, Manuel Viloria, when their car was fired on. His daughter-in-law was seriously wounded. Puzon, 64, and his companions were ambushed while driving south in San Jose del Monte, Bulacan Province, about 20 kilometers from the capital.

The state-run agency said the NPA had been demanding 800,000 pesos (about 4,000 dollars) in monthly contributions from Puzon, who began his political career as governor of Enrile's home province of Cagayan in northeast Luzon.

MURDER OF NEDA ASSISTANT DIRECTOR REPORTED

HK190215 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0200 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] A top official of the National Economic Development Authority [NEDA] was killed in an ambush that took place in Cabanatuan City last Friday. According to a Constabulary report, the victim was Oscar Tobias, NEDA assistant director. Tobias was reportedly on the way to his brother-in-law's house to pick up his wife when he was shot by four armed men in a car. The incident took place at Santo Nino Street, Magsaysay district in Cabanatuan City, Nueva Ecija. The motive for the killing is not known.

12 REPORTED INJURED IN MANILA STORE BOMBING

HK191419 Hong Kong AFP in English 1337 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] Manila, Nov 19 (AFP) -- At least 12 people were injured when a bomb exploded inside a popular department store here late Wednesday, authorities said, in the sixth such attack to occur in the Philippine capital in the past five weeks. The blast occurred at about 1115 GMT while the Shoemart Department Store in central Manila was full of early evening shoppers, police said.

Hospital authorities said 12 people were wounded by shrapnel in the blast which shattered a display window.

Police discovered what appeared to be fragments of a timing device at the package counter beside the entrance.

Meanwhile, unidentified men lobbed what appeared to be the metal casing of a hand grenade inside the loge section of the Galaxy Movie Theater nearby, causing a stampede, police said. No injuries were reported by police and the incident appeared to be the work of pranksters.

Wednesday's attack came as the government of President Corazon Aquino faced a crisis resulting from the assassination of left-wing political leader Rolando Olalia and the kidnapping of top Japanese executive Nobuyuki Wakaoji last week. No group immediately claimed responsibility for the attack.

Some government officials have insinuated that the bombings were tied to the murder and the abduction, in what they called a campaign by a group out to destabilize the nine-month-old Aquino government.

Previous bombing targets here included a water main, a building used as campaign headquarters by Mrs Aquino, a restaurant, a vacant lot, and another Shoemart outlet in nearby Quezon City. Sixteen people were injured in the previous Shoemart bombing.

Police had earlier arrested two supporters of deposed president Ferdinand Marcos in connection with the previous blasts, but they were subsequently freed and police said they suspected communist New People's Army (NPA) guerrillas. The NPA has denied any involvement in the attacks.

NEGOTIATOR SAYS NDF READY 'TO TAKE UP ARMS'

HK180921 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 18 Nov 86 p 14

[By Reporter Teodoro Y. Montelibano]

[Text] The National Democratic Front (NDF) rebel forces will continue their struggle to bring about a just and democratic society and is ready to take up arms, if needed to prevent a recurrence of militarism and fascism.

This was the message of NDF head Antonio Zumel during a brief surprise appearance Sunday evening at the University of the Philippines [UP] chapel, Diliman, Quezon City, where slain Kilusang Mayo Uno [KMU -- 1 May Movement] chief Rolando Olalia and his driver, Leonor Alay-ay, lie in state.

Zumel's visit at the UP chapel came a day after Communist Party of the Philippines leader Satur Ocampo and wife, Carolina Malay, paid a visit.

Ocampo and Zumel are the representatives of the NDF in the peace talks with the government. They suspended a scheduled meeting with government peace negotiators Agriculture and Food Minister Ramon Mitra and Commission on Audit Chairman Teofisto Guingona when Olalia and Alay-ay were murdered last Nov. 12 by yet unidentified men.

That meeting could have resulted in a cease-fire agreement.

During his short appearance at the UP chapel, Zumel apparently referring to the brutal double murder, said he was "very agitated by what the enemies of the people have done."

"We extended our hands in peace and they answered us with this," he stressed, pointing to the caskets of Olalia and Alay-ay.

Zumel also indicated that the military's role in the peace talks seems to be "looming larger with every meeting" between the NDF panelists and government peace negotiators.

"Before the NDF was dealing with the political leaderships, but now it seems we are dealing with the Armed Forces of the Philippines," he said.

He stressed that all of the forces under the NDF are ready to take up arms if necessary. "The NDF will not allow the fascists to rule. The people's democratic revolution will ultimately be victorious," Zumel stressed.

The NDF head appeared at the full-packed chapel while a mass was being said. Just after holy communion, Zumel's presence was announced.

He emerged from one side of the chapel. The widows of Olalia and Alay-ay stood up to join Zumel as he viewed the coffins.

Surrounded by mostly workers and students, Zumel then walked towards the altar and delivered his remarks from the pulpit.

Zumel was warmly applauded; and after his talk, he left together with Jose Milo Concepcion, an aide of suspected communist leader, Rodolfo Salas, and NDF legal counsel Arno Sanidad.

CORDILLERA GROUPS DISCUSS AUTONOMY ISSUES

HK181105 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 18 Nov 86 p 15

[By Carmel M. Pizarro]

[Text] Baguio city -- Rebel priest Fr. Conrado Balweg of the Cordillera People's Liberation Army (CPLA) has gone to several tribal communities in Kalinga-Apayao to rally support for the proposed 1986 Constitution, which contains a provision on the Cordillera autonomous region.

Balweg and his 250 men recently, "made their rounds in different villages in Kalinga-Apayao explaining the benefits the natives will get should the area be granted autonomy," the Cordillera News Agency reported.

Among those Balweg visited were Balbalan, Salegseg, Mabacca and Buaya tribes all of Kalinga.

Balweg was quoted as saying that the people in the villages he campaigned in endorsed his views on autonomy.

Previously the CPLA, together with the Cordillera Bodong [Blood Pact] Association (CBA), batted for the creation of a federal state for the Cordillera. The two said "federalism" would be a better mechanism in solving the problems of the region.

Lately, however during the peace pact conference between Balweg and President Corazon C. Aquino at Mount Data Lodge last Sept. 13, the CPLA, CBA and Northern Luzon National Front advocated the creation of a "Cordillera Autonomous Socialist State."

Today, however Balweg's group is supporting the formation of a Cordillera autonomous region.

Meanwhile, Balweg called on other groups in the Cordilleras to come together in consultations so the Cordilleras "will have a united vision for the struggle for autonomy."

Balweg added that "he is aware that the CPLA is just one of the groups in the Cordillera searching for genuine identity in the struggle for self-determination."

Balweg also revealed that the CPLA is trying to reach out to Nur Misuari of the Moro National Liberation Front because of "commonalities in the struggle."

However, the CPLA has not yet come into contact with the MNLF, because the "CPLA's organization is still limited," Balweg said.

Meanwhile, the CPLA will not honor the ceasefire agreement with the government if President Aquino will not make a formal cancellation of the proposed Chico River dam project. Balweg told newsmen [this] in a press conference Sunday afternoon after the conduct of peace talks at the Mount Data Lodge in Banko, Mt. Province Saturday.

The peace conference was attended by Presidential emissary Agapito Butz Aquino, Balweg, the Cordillera Bodong Association (CBA) headed by Mario Yag-ao, and the Cordillera Broad Coalition (CBC) represented by Zenaida Pawid.

In the conference, the CBC sponsored a resolution calling for the government to formally announce the cancellation of the Chico River dam project in support of an earlier resolution of the CBA and the CPLA.

The resolution called the project as "an irritant to the attainment to a just and lasting peace in the Cordilleras."

Another major resolution sponsored by the three main groups is the creation of the administrative region pending the declaration of an autonomous Cordillera region as a first step for the search in [as published] lasting peace.

The conference also formed a 12-member committee which tasked to draft the set-up of the administrative region which will be presented to President Aquino a week before the scheduled meeting between her and Balweg before Dec. 3, in Manabo, Abra.

Sources said the creation of an administrative region is intended to take advantage of the legislative power of Mrs. Aquino under her revolutionary government.

The proposed autonomous region would take many months to implement even if the draft constitution is approved because Congress has to define first the mechanics of the autonomous region, they added.

A Cordillera flag was also displayed for the first time.

Resolutions Passed

HK180431 Baguio City Mountain Province Broadcasting Company in English 0330 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] In Bauko, Mountain Province, the creation of a Cordillera administrative region preparatory to the grant of autonomy for the Cordilleras was pushed last weekend by representatives of three Cordillera groups in a meeting with government representatives at the Mount Data Lodge in Bauko. In a joint resolution, the Cordillera People's Liberation Army [CPLA], the Cordillera Budong Association [CBA] and the Cordillera Broad Alliance [as heard] approved a joint resolution addressed to President Aquino for the creation of an administrative region, pending the establishment of autonomy of the Cordilleras. The resolution was handed over to presidential emissary Agapito "Butz" Aquino, chairman of the preparatory committee for the Cordillera peace talks, who arrived for the meeting to discuss the demands of the three Cordillera groups, which will be discussed further during the second round of peace negotiations with President Aquino.

The meeting, which was attended by rebel priest Conrado Balweg, head of the CPLA, and representatives of the local government of the Cordillera provinces, also resulted in the adoption of two more resolutions. One was adopted by the Cordillera Broad Coalition supporting the CPLA and the CBA's demand for the total cancellation of the Chico River dam project. The other joint resolution called for the continuation of peace negotiations even after the creation of an administrative region.

BALWEG SAYS CORDILLERA PEOPLE REJECT NPA

HK180331 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0300 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] The Cordillera People's Liberation Army [CPLA] is stockpiling weapons to protect themselves and their land from the NPA. CPLA leader Conrado Balweg said that the NPA should clear out from the Cordillera region because they no longer have any moral basis for remaining there. Balweg said the people of the Cordilleras no longer believe in the NPA's communist ideology. The CPLA controls 75 percent of the Cordillera region which includes Benguet, Mountain Province, Abra, Kalinga-Apayao and Ifugao.

TWO PLEAD NOT GUILTY IN AQUINO MURDER RETRIAL

OW181209 Tokyo KYODO in English 1042 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] Manila, Nov. 18 KYODO -- A former ranking military officer and a civilian, accused as accessories to the murder of opposition leader Benigno Aquino more than three years ago, pleaded not guilty when arraigned Tuesday afternoon by a special court.

Of the 24 accused present during the proceedings, only Major Gen. Prospero Olivas, former chief of the Metropolitan Command, and the lone civilian among them, Hermilo Gosuico, agreed to be arraigned. Two others, former armed forces chief Gen. Fabian Ver and Capt. Felipe Valerio, are out of the country.

Judge Ramon Jabson, presiding judge of the three-member court, put off the arraignment of the 21 other accused military men because of a pending motion filed by defense lawyers to quash the case. The court will hear the motion on November 27.

Another accused military officer refused to enter a plea because the "doctrine of double jeopardy prevails over many other considerations" in the case, his lawyer said.

The retrial of the Aquino case was ordered by the Supreme Court last August after it upheld the findings of a special commission which said that deposed President Ferdinand Marcos had influenced the decision of a trial court which acquitted all of the accused.

Dean Antonio Coronel, who also represents Ver, said that he will ask the prosecution to make representations to government authorities so that "travel papers may be issued" to the former armed forces chief so that he could "return home and face" trial. "If the prosecution is not going to do that then I will ask them to have...a 'nolle prosequi' entered against Ver or have the case against him archived," Coronel said. He said that nolle prosequi means that the prosecution is not interested in pursuing the case against the accused.

He said his request was based on "expressed pronouncements of the national leadership" that it would not be desirable for the armed forces chief to be allowed to return to the Philippines.

Although no date for the arraignment of the rest of the accused was set by the court, prosecutor Ramon Gonzales told reporters that all of the accused plus additional indictable persons may be arraigned by December. He said that "the list will be expanded" and mentioned former Information Minister Gregorio Cendana, who is in the United States, as one of the possible new respondents in the murder case.

MALTESE PRESIDENT CANCELS PLANNED VISIT

HK181009 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 18 Nov 86 pp 1, 3

[By Cristina Pastor]

[Text] Malta President Agatha Barbara has cancelled her six-day visit to the Philippines because Philippine Airlines [Pal] has denied her two free tickets from Manila to Europe.

This was the second time the visit of a head of state had been cancelled. Israeli President Hayim Herzog had also called off his Nov. 16 Manila visit, citing "recent political developments" as the reason.

In a letter to President Aquino, Barbara said Pal had been "adamant in refusing" to provide her the tickets, forcing her to cancel the visit.

Foreign ministry sources, said the practice of giving free tickets to visiting heads of state was a normal procedure.

However, Barbara was "rushing things" and the ministry could not immediately give a definite answer, the sources said.

Barbara was scheduled to arrive in Manila from Jakarta Nov. 14, and leave for Frankfurt Nov. 19.

She left Malta for Malaysia Nov. 2 and had wired Mrs Aquino about her request for plane tickets on Oct. 31

In her letter, Barbara said Pal refused to provide two free air tickets although the rest of the delegation, composed of six other officials, would be paying business class passengers.

Meanwhile, Bangladesh Foreign Minister [as published] Humayun Rasheed Choudhury, has accepted an invitation to visit the Philippines, according to the foreign ministry.

Date for the visit has yet to be set but it has been confirmed that Choudhury, current president of the United Nations General Assembly, would be accompanied by officials of his country's ministry of commerce and industry.

The aborted state visit of Herzog to the Philippines cost the country a seat in the International Court of Justice.

Justice Florentino Feliciano did not make it to the 15-man United Nations body established to settle disputes among member states.

Foreign ministry sources said Feliciano lost by 20 votes "due to reversals in commitment" from justices from 19 Arab states and seven African-Arab countries.

OFFICIAL APPEALS TO JAPANESE INVESTORS

HK181104 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 18 Nov 86 p 7

[By staff member Corrie Salientes]

[Excerpts] Rumors of a coup, the killing of labor leader Rolando Olalia, and the kidnapping of Mitsui & Co.'s Manila manager could derail efforts of the government to encourage Japanese investments in the country.

A ranking official, who was with President Aquino's delegation in her state visit to Japan, said that while these incidents are not likely to affect Japan's pledges of financial assistance, they may have poured cold water on the interest of private Japanese companies in investing in the country. [passage omitted]

"Things like this," he added, "give the Japanese businessmen the feeling that they are not welcome in this country."

"We would like them to know that the incident is just one aberration which does not represent the sentiments of the Filipino people," he said.

The official expressed fears that the kidnapping incident, in particular, may weaken the "stature" of the country built by the recent state visit of the President.

"I hope this will [not] happen for it will put the country back to 'square one' as far as Japan is concerned," he said.

"Whoever did it has done the country a great disfavor," the official said.

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